

GUTTS



WORONI



At last I have got round to doing something I have meant to do for a long time. It's the kind of wing that sticks around you all the time never really crystallises into a reasonable complaint.

This week I'm writing about University roads. Really, they can be described in two words, broken and dangerous.

Even though some re-paving was done during the Christmas vacation, the condition of the road service, on the whole is bad enough to take months of the life of a car's suspension in one journey. Whether it is the University's responsibility or an outside civil authority something must be done very soon.

While they are repairing, it might also be an idea if the roads were widened. The narrowness of the roads, while certainly being aesthetically very pretty, is dangerous to life and limb. Whoever it was who designed them that way needs his head examined.

Aesthetic beauty is certainly a good thing, but it MUST be subservient to practicability. Narrow roads which carry a large body of traffic are simply not functional. They increase the danger of accidents considerably. It is to be hoped this will be considered seriously before some unfortunate gets killed or maimed.

Of course, administration's answer to these charges would be that there are not going to be any roads on the campus (except service roads) in future years. However, I would submit that until this time comes that several hundred people are risking their good health on campus roads each day.

Comment on draft constitution referendum



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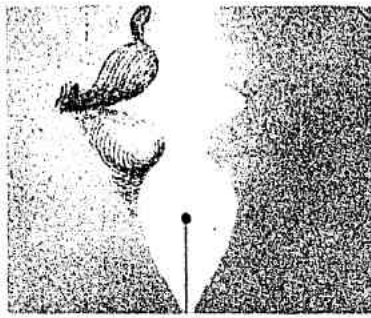
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LETTERS

up the Republic

Dear Sir,

I often read WORONI as I am an ANU employee. I hope you find the following political views interesting enough to publish in your letters to the Editor.

Australia has many non-democratic policies in force, such as those concerning Old Age Pensioners, Aborigines and conscripts who have no say in their future; but by far the greatest symbol of non-democracy in Australia is of course the unelected, non-Australian, absentee monarchy. We should first introduce complete democracy starting from the top, then other non-democratic policies can be corrected later. Let us have our own democratically elected Australian head of state.

The Queen stands condemned for neither warning against nor encouraging the Vietnam War effort. She clearly has the right to do either of these things but her silence condemns her. The Queen's own English troops are not committed but the war is being fought in her name by her 'Royal' Australian Army, Navy and Air Force and military awards come from her. She must therefore accept some of the blame for the atrocities being committed in Vietnam. Let us sack the Queen and introduce complete democracy.

Let us remove the British flag from Australia's flag of the southern cross. No country should have the right to impose their flag on ours. Let us have our own national anthem and our own Australian democratic republic.

J.O. Goodman.

Substitute Submission

Dear Sir,

I would like to suggest an alternative approach on student and academic staff relations, to that stated in the "Submission to University Council on: Student Participation in University Government", recently published in WORONI. My suggestion is in summary, that all students and academic staff be given the opportunity to air their views on academic matters, in open discussions at regular meetings of the student societies.

The advantages of such a proposal are that ideas can be brought forward by individuals, which may be of value to the study of the academic subject. An opportunity is presented for contact between staff and students in the course of the discussions which may arouse interest. These could form the basis of continuing debates and thus adding a dynamic character to the discussions in these societies.

The practicability of this proposal also reinforces its advantages. Student societies have already been formed in most of the departments of this university. Therefore, this proposal is only an extension of the present axis of student and academic staff relations. Also, academics worth their salt, who are presumed experts in their fields of study, would be quite able to support their ideas in open discussion.

This proposal also avoids a number of undesirable features of representative student participation in the development of academic subjects. The students do not have any direct representation on the academic committees. This is necessary, for representation is meaningless in determining policy on academic matters, since by nature these involve intellectual rather than democratic judgments. Apart from the meaningfulness of representation, it is difficult

to see how the wide range of student opinion on particular subjects could be represented.

In regard to "The Submission" recently presented, I think that Mr Alan Brooks sums up the deficiencies inherent in it, in his comments accompanying its publication in WORONI. Because of these inherent deficiencies I am radically opposed to the content of "The Submission". Quoting Mr. Brooks "In order to save time and increase information available, student bodies will have to become more, rather than less bureaucratic." As a result of the formal collective representation of students, the academic staff may develop an antagonism towards students generally. Thus increased bureaucracy may inhibit any hope of students expressing themselves on academic matters. Continuing the above quotation, Mr Brooks says "An ill-informed student will destroy his own credibility and reduce that of his colleagues. Those who wish to stir must realise there is no place for them in such a society." I would like to know, which group of students are to be responsible for deeming a proposal put to any student representative, as a "Stir" or a "Non-stir". I am inclined to think that a basic part of a university education, is to learn how to stir.

It is by stirring that innovation can be realised.

Richard Whitwell

an 'At home'

Dear Sir,

This is merely to bring to the attention of all students the fact that I am available for consultation or questioning 11-12 a.m. Wednesday in the SRC office.

I would be most grateful if any student, especially part-timers, would come and see me for any reason.

In addition, I am available at other, albeit irregular times, in the SRC or Garran Hall.

Stephen Duckett
 Part Time Representative 40th SRC

Something fishy in the boat club

Dear Sir,

For how long can both the Sports Union and the ANU Boat Club justify their high expenditure? This season the Rowers have apparently purchased a second hand four, paying more than three quarters the price of a brand new boat, and have now discovered that it is next to useless. In the face of such financial irresponsibility it becomes increasingly difficult to understand quite why the Sports Union persists in granting up to 20% of its Clubs and Equipment grants to such a club. Not only do other clubs find this difficult to stomach, but also members of the boat club and non playing members of the Sports Union must question it.

My request, Sir, is this: that some means of controlling the finances - more particularly spending - of these Clubs be devised, so that no further ghastly errors such as the Boat Club's are committed. The expenditure of nearly \$700 on virtually worthless equipment cannot be ignored or condoned.

I remain Sir,
 Yours in Concern,
 'Wrencher' Bollocks.

bucking the Board

Dear Sir,

In previous issues of WORONI, the Union Board has come under some open and some indirect criticism. Often these criticisms have been unfounded and unjustified to the extent that Board members have had to refute these in letters to the Editor. The indirect slur aimed at the Board by the style of the 'Last Laugh on the Union' articles is merely irresponsible and damaging despite the benefit rendered to students by the cheaper price hints given.

It seems that most critics of the Union do not check on their facts before abusing the Board or the management, and they rarely approach Board members to have their grievances heard and considered.

Last Issue's article headed 'Another Great Union A.G.M.' amply revealed the vacuum in which the Union Board and its committees work. Few students care what goes on in the Union

and few bother to attend General Meetings (also every Student Union member has a right to attend Board meetings), and few people co-operate with the elected Board members in order that their decisions may be of greater benefit to students. Little attention is paid to any initiatives taken by Board members in improving facilities for students, but there is always someone instantly critical of any unsatisfactory aspect of the Union.

Criticism is valuable and essential, and I am not trying to advertise the virtues of the present Union Board's membership, but there are more constructive ways to get a better Union than by launching into abusive and unwarranted attacks on the Board.

Soon there will be elections for a new Board of Management, but until then the present members of the Board and the House committee are there to hear and act upon your views, complaints, and suggestions. See the Union notice board for lists of names.

Grant Nutthall

WORONI NEEDS STAFF



there are still many vacancies. All are welcome We're after Reporters especially. Drop into the Woroni Office.

PROF. CRISP

RESIGNS

by Richard Donnelly

Early last Thursday, the rumour was prevalent that Professor L F Crisp of the Political Science department had resigned and speculations as to why this might be immediately jumped to many peoples' minds. And so it came as no shock when the Administration officially confirmed the resignation late Friday afternoon. Yet the reason given in the official statement was not that which was in the minds of many observers.

Those who read the 'Letters to the Editor' in the Canberra Times and who have anything to do with the Political Science department know that all has not been well with the department, that there have been serious moves for change and equally serious resistance to them and accusations that the almost universally accepted spirit of the 1968 Teach-In was not accepted by the decision making

forces in the Pol. Science department.

And so when one reads in the official statement that Professor Crisp resigned because he 'wishes to give more time to teaching and research than is practicable for the head of a large department such as Political Science', one must be forgiven for feeling that there is more to it than that.

However, when approached by Woroni, Professor Crisp, who was honestly busy at the time, relayed that all that need be said on the matter had been said in the Administration statement. A number of staff members who were approached felt that they could not comment.

Interestingly enough, in a number of tutorials held in the department in the last week, tutors hinted that big changes in curriculum and approach would be made in the next year or two and that an important staff meeting had been held during the week where these problems had been thrashed out, the majority of staff expressing support for these changes.

change within the Department, which have been mounting over the past few years, finally triumphed? Has the debate of the last six months forced a result? This is only speculation but very reasonable speculation.

However, whether Professor Crisp's resignation is regarded as a result of his wishing to devote more time to teaching and research or as a final refusal on his part to endorse as Head of the Department the changes pressured for from within the Department or a combination of both, his going in January 1970 will mark the end of an era.

Can the resignation of Professor Crisp, known to look unsympathetically at many proposed changes in the Department he has administered for twenty years, be interpreted as the result of a showdown at this meeting? Have the forces for

We must with University Council express appreciation of his work in establishing the Political Science Department and his subsequent achievement in it and admit that Political Science students will be losing an able and very approachable teacher.

SIT-IN PAINT-ON

by John Synott

On Friday last nine ANU students were ejected from the Department of Labour and National Service. Four of the students, Steve Padgeham, Steve Graves, Gary Hoskins, and John Synott were carried from the building and the others were escorted out of the building by the police. The sit-in was staged in opposition to the Vietnam war and Conscription.

Promptly at 4.15 pm the students entered the buildings, distributed 'Don't Register' pamphlets on entrance, and stuck posters on the walls.

Each week a different Commonwealth building will be 'sat-in.'

The more students present at these 'sit-ins' the more successful it will be. Last Friday's demonstration can be classed as a test case of police reaction, and it appears that students need have little fear of being arrested.

The head clerk of the branch seemed at first unconcerned and when closing time approached he then ridiculed the students attempting to make them leave the building. He called the police at approximately 4.55 who then proceeded to remove the students from the building.

Therefore, all and sundry, come along! For further information and this week's 'target', see Steve Padgeham, Alan Gould or John Synott - all can be found in the Union.

Last Friday's demonstration was the first of a series of sit-ins to be held weekly on Fridays until July 4th.



ANTI-APARTHEID DEMONSTRATION

Last Wednesday a noisy but otherwise uneventful demonstration was held by ANU students at Parliament House and later the Hotel Canberra in opposition to South African racism. The target of the demonstration was the South African Minister for Economic Affairs, Mr Haak.

Several students painted their faces black to try to impress on Mr Haak and the general public that skin colouring does not determine the extent of a man's humanity.

The fact that Mr Haak was able to conclude a \$250 million contract with Nabalco during his visit indicated the tacit agreement of the Australian Government with the South African suppressionist policy.

STOP PRESS:

from our Sydney correspondent.

SYDNEY, Saturday. Former ANU students Philip Sandford and Coonie Rye (now Mrs. Sandford) arrived at Kingsford Smith Airport today after being deported from the U.S.

Colleagues from Canberra, and Sydney members of Students for a Democratic Society cheered and clapped when the couple walked into the air terminal. Sandford was arrested on the campus of Florida State University last week as part

of a mass round-up of SDS members in the southern states of America. Some of these have been sent to gaol without trial. Sandford described his own trial as a 'mockery of justice'. He was sentenced to gaol for a year and had four other 'trumped-up' charges still outstanding against him.

Sandford was co-editor of Woroni in 1967 director of WUS-Abschol in 1966 and an Orientation Week Director at ANU in the year. Coonie appeared in ANU Revues and was well known as a folk-singer.

Due to lack of space our exclusive interview with Sandford and his wife will be featured in the next issue of Woroni.

NEWS

NEWS

NEWS

BRIEFS

ACTION CONTINUES!! The University Council Sub-Committee on 'Student Participation' met in an all-day session last Friday to attempt to resolve the participation issue and report back to Council at its next meeting in July. The Committee had before it the SRC Submission, as well as a report on the matter from the Board of the School of General Studies which, broadly speaking, proposed limited membership of Faculties, Staff-student 'education committees' at both the faculty and departmental level, and no formal membership of the Departments. Both the SRC delegates, Irwin, Green, Brooks and Miller, and members of the Board were invited to address the Committee, and ample opportunity was given for all views to be discussed fully.

The Vice-Chancellor is expected to now prepare a paper on the proceedings and consult with both the SRC and the Board before reporting back to the Council Committee early in July.

Thus, it seems, ACTION CONTINUES!!

WHO THE HELL IS M. COLLINS????? (Ask Senator Gair)

Are you a raving beauty? Do you have a sparkling personality? etc... The World University Service, during World Development Week (July 14 - 20), is conducting a Miss University Quest with first prize a 6 day holiday cruise on the "Achille Lauro" to New Zealand. An entry fee of \$20 per contestant has been set, and it is expected that contestants and their sponsors will raise this amount (plus loads more) by organising fund-raising activities on campus. The big question is: who will be the official entrant from Ursula?

HALL FEES. An SRC delegation consisting of Messrs. Irwin, Miller and Phillis obtained an interview with the Australian Universities Commission Chairman, Sir Henry Basten during the holidays; the idea being to investigate further methods of combatting the fee rise, and also to place further facts before the Commission. Unfortunately the Commission's Report had already been completed!

A WELL INFORMED MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT SPEAKS:

"In the 'Canberra Times' of 21st May there was an article by a Mr Don Aitkin. I do not know him. He may be 14 or 15 years of age for all I know." (Hansard)

A NOT-SO-NEW NEW UNION. The plans for the new Union Building have at last been made available for student comment and inspection! Alas, however, the architect seems to have come up with many of the old faults in the new building. Once again the rooms are long and narrow, there is no real central point such as a large foyer, and room for expansion is practically non-existent, to name a few of the recurring faults. WORONI comments that this building is going to have to do for a very long time, and the chances of getting out of another monstrosity (if we ever get out of the one we are at present occupying) are non-existent, and therefore calls on the Union Board to investigate the possibility of an entirely different building to the one proposed - even if this means moving to a different site on the campus to the one at present set aside. Even the architect was overheard saying that the plans at present before the Board were not as good as they could be!

Rumour has it that drastic changes are about to take place in the Political Science Department. WORONI, as always, will have a reporter on the spot when the action commences.

Your local friendly Crimes Act says:

"24A An intention to effect any of the following purposes, that is to say... (g) to promote feelings of ill-will and hostility between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects so as to endanger the peace, order and good government of the Commonwealth, is a seditious intention."

Just a happy thought as July 4th draws nearer!!

FocusWorld

SOUTH AFRICA - RESULTS OF THE UNIVERSITY PROTESTS AGAINST 1959 LEGISLATION

The protests to commemorate the Extension of University Education Act of 1959, which forced the open universities to segregate themselves to white students only ended on Friday April 18 with a service conducted in the Cape Town Cathedral by the Dean of Cape Town, calling for the harmony of race in South Africa.

The protests outlined in the last edition of FOCUS:WORLD began at Wits University on 8th April followed by Cape Town later on that week, and subsequently Rhodes, Durban, Pietermaritzburg, and the University of Natal, non-European section. The protests began in a dignified and peaceful manner, but police provocation and unnecessarily harsh action forced the situation to escalate and a climax was reached on Tuesday 15th with protesters being attacked by members of the South African Armed Forces.

The following is a record of highlights of the student protests:-

University of the Witwatersrand

The protest started with a mass meeting held on Tuesday 8th, which was followed by the lighting of a symbolic torch at the entrance to the campus. The torch was maintained at a position on the edge of the University, where a 24-hour vigil surrounded it.

On the evening of the 8th a silent vigil was held outside the Great Hall of the University, while Lord Butler, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, UK, delivered the Chancellor's lecture on Academic Liberty. The torch was carried to a position outside the lecture. The students were carrying posters, some of which read: "Open Universities are better Universities", "All white is not all right", "The mind has no colour bar", and "Education, not indoctrination".

In thanking Lord Butler, the Chancellor of Cape Town University, Mr Harry Oppenheimer, said he had nothing but praise for the student protests. "They do so with great effort, courage and spirit, and not without risk."

On Thursday morning, at 7.20 a.m. the police made their first real move against students. Six students, including the President and Vice-President of the SRC, were arrested. Approximately 20 police, accompanied by 2 police dogs, were used to arrest the 6 students, who went peacefully when requested to do so. It is believed that the students contravened a municipal by-law, which forbids protest on a traffic island - on which the students were standing at the time of their arrest.

Late Tuesday night, while ten students were standing vigil around the Academic Freedom Torch, approximately 100 South African Defence Force personnel arrived and broke up the vigil by attacking the students standing there. The students included four men and six women. The police were immediately summoned, but only a warrant officer and staff sergeant appeared on the scene. Other students arriving on the scene managed to capture three of the attackers, and they were questioned by the police, who took their names before releasing them. It is understood that the Wits students intend to lay charges.

University of Cape Town

Protests at UCT started with a mass meeting on Thursday 10th, which condemned the visa refusals, removals of passports and conditions at Fort Hare. The meeting was attended by about 1,200 students and was addressed by one of the expelled students from the African College of Fort Hare. Speaker after Speaker attacked the Government for its intimidation of students, and solidarity with the students at Wits was expressed.

A petition was organised, condemning the loss of academic freedom in the Universities, and this petition was signed by the Principal, Sir Richard Luyt, a number of senior academic professors, and members of the University Council.

A continuous picket was held outside Cape Town Cathedral, and members of the public were asked to sign the students' petition. The picket was kept under close surveillance by members of the Security Police.

At the start of the picket, there were about 1,500 people picketing. While the picket was being held, a student delegation went to the Houses of Parliament in order to hand over the petitions which had been collected by the Wits and UCT SRCs. These petitions called for an end to apartheid within the Universities, and requested the Minister of National Education to reopen the Universities immediately. The petitions were signed by over 10,000 people, and the signatures had been collected in one week.

Conclusion

The protests have, on the whole been successful in that they have drawn attention to the grievance which the open universities have; they have drawn attention to the inferior standard of education which non-whites receive in their tribal colleges, they have indicated the attitude of the authorities towards student university protests, and they have indicated the attitude of the majority of white South Africans towards our protest. They have probably not helped to achieve our goal in any way, for, in the words of a United Party MP, they have probably "only served to harden attitudes against us". Yet they were undertaken in an effort to educate students entering university to the problems of their society, and to this end, they have been most successful. In terms of numbers, the response has been extremely good from the campuses. On Sunday, April 20th, the NUSAS President issued the statement, which closed off the protests.

"The Protests have proved beyond any doubt that South African students are responsible, and that any attempts to associate them with overseas rioters is blatantly dishonest, and deliberately provocative. I sincerely hope that Messrs. Vorster, Muller, de Wet, and others who have not hesitated to associate us with these rioters, are feeling suitably embarrassed.

"We are aware that the forced segregation of our universities is only one of the many aspects of the ultimate tragedy of our society. That tragedy is apartheid. We know that our universities can never be integrated until our society is integrated, we know that our universities can never be free until our society is free. We feel that apartheid is the cause of all that is wrong with South Africa. Our opposition to apartheid is just beginning."

What Free Press!

The following letter was printed in "Forrago", Melbourne University's newspaper last term. As a result its author, Peter Samuel, political correspondent of the "Bulletin" was sacked from his post. Members of the Government and Mr Gorton himself, had for sometime been pressing for this action. Sir Frank Packer, owner of the "Bulletin" had been resisting this pressure until the publication of this letter. Mr Gorton and his government had been concerned for sometime with the mild anti-government line the "Bulletin" had been taking.

After Sir Frank discovered there might be some legal hitches in the sacking due to journalist's awards and Mr Samuel had written him a letter apologising for one particularly objectionable passage in the letter (third paragraph, about Sunday Telegraph) he was re-instated by Packer.

Mr Peter Samuel now knows, however, that he has to watch himself or he will be out for good. This is a glaring reflection on the so-called freedom of our press. Who now can deny the seriousness of the situation.

Dear Sir,

Some of my friends have suggested, not entirely in jest, that I should sue you for libel for printing that I had been "a staunch Gorton fan." I can hardly think of any terminology more designed to bring a person into ridicule or contempt or for that matter to prejudice their career as that right now. But if you are prepared to give me a little space to clear my name I will be happy to give up any thoughts of a raid on S.R.C. funds.

I must admit immediately that I supported Mr. Gorton during the period of the "Power Struggle" when the liberal party had to choose a successor to Mr. Holt 17 months ago. But I only supported him on the basis that he looked to be the best runner in an awful field. Mr. McMahon had been castrated politically, Mr. Fairhall was far and away the best man available but he wouldn't run. Mr. Snedden was a joke, Mr. Leslie Bury dull, lazy and ultra conservative which left the choice between Mr. Hasluck and Mr. Gorton. Mr. Hasluck was an inwardly little character, something of a hermit, simply unwilling to communicate in the way in which public men must in a democracy. He was obviously the brainiest of the lot, but very rigid in his thinking and apparently unable to do the work of mobilizing support and developing compromises, which is politics. I was probably in retrospect, like many of my colleagues, influenced by the intuitive feeling that P.M. Gorton would make life as a parliamentary journalist lively. Whereas P.M. Hasluck would make it deadly dull. That is one judgement which has turned out right.

During the "Power Struggle" I wrote several articles which were fairly complimentary to Mr. Gorton, and at least compared him unfavourably with his rivals. One appeared anonymously, thank goodness in retrospect, in the high circulation Sunday Telegraph a publication for which I do not generally write. Someday if I can still find copies, I'll try and pluck up the courage to re-read those articles, but my memory is that I was attracted to thinking that Mr. Gorton was the best man available for a variety of reasons.

To someone with an economics background, he appealed because he talked the right way. Even if he did not really convince one that he had an intellectual grasp of the subject, at least he talked about cost-benefit analysis, countercyclical budgeting and resource allocation.

That was a great advance on most of his colleagues. In particular it was an advance on Mr. Hasluck who let it be known that he would leave the domestic economy to the mercy of that economic peasant, Mr. McEwan. That thought alone was almost enough to make anyone with an economics background, go Gorton. He also appeared the only man likely to give the Libs. any sort of leadership, because he was so obviously the opposite of the fumbling, weak, almost apologetic, Harold Holt. He'd done well in the senate. Unlike most Libs. he did

seem to care somewhat about the under-privileged, and as a long time social democrat, I found that attractive. The same applied to his apparent determination to get the central government moving. In that respect he appeared a potential radical and progressive.

Finally and frankly, he was a minister who had helped me in my profession as a journalist, giving me a great deal of information over a period. I was probably flattered to a degree that he seemed to think my views were often worth listening to. And to use a phrase of his: liked the guy. There was such a vivid contrast between him and the brooding, often vindictive, utterly uncommunicative Hasluck.

Sure I thought he was the best, but I was never despite all this silly enough to be a 'fan'.

I remember that I told the MP's who asked me what I thought of Gorton that he was their best bet, but that he was a gamble.

He was the only man who had shown a potential to lead and who would keep McEwan in his place. But he was almost entirely lacking in experience and was therefore untried. I think I used the phrase that they would find him great or a great disaster.

On balance I thought he was unlikely to be the great disaster, but of course he has turned out that way. The job has been too much for the man. He hasn't got the intellectual, psychological or physical energy for the job. What many people take to be his lying is I am sure, simply an awfully bad memory and a confused mind.

It seems he hasn't the psychological stamina to do without large and time-consuming amounts. And he hasn't the energy to work any sort of hours a year. For instance on that recent visit to the U.S., he was away 12 days yet it appears he only worked on 3 days.

The burden of the office seems to have worn Mr. Gorton down and he simply isn't the confident, bright man he used to be. What is particularly bad is also the way he keeps accumulating burdens of responsibility by refusing to let his ministerial colleagues or the vast public service carry their share of the work of government. He wants to make all the decisions.

Anyway I think I have now written enough to clear my name. The article you re-published by Mr. Spiegelman and Mr. Turnbull's comments on the Walsh talk were some of the most perceptive comments yet printed on the sad state of the prime ministership. It's a national tragedy there isn't an effective or acceptable opposition.

Yours sincerely,

Peter Samuel,
Press Gallery,
Parliament House,
Canberra A.C.T. 2000.

8 p.m. July 5th

AFTER THE SCIENCE EXAMS

RELAX AT THE

UNION

SCIENCE DANCE

Grog on sale.

Scott loves Bjorkman loves



An interview by Robert Somosi and Charlie Dickins.

Stig Bjorkman, 30 year old Swedish film director was interviewed in Canberra last week at the Swedish Embassy. Mr Bjorkman directed the film "I Love You Love" which had been imported for the showings at the Sydney and Melbourne film festivals.

Mr Bjorkman was surprised at the censorship of a scene in his film by the Australian film censors as it had been passed without question in at least twenty other countries. He is anxious to support Australian film makers in their fight against oppressive and arbitrary censorship.

He was bitterly disappointed at the censors reaction after coming to Australia to attend the festival. The reasons given by Senator Scott for the censorship of the film was that the scene involving the two main characters in the nude was indecent. Senator Scott maintained that the scene depicted sexual intercourse. The director, however, said that this was not intended

to be the case. Mr Bjorkman cabled the actor and actress concerned to confirm this statement, which they did the next day.

Under the terms of the agreement between the film festivals and the authorities it is stated that only the act of sexual intercourse could be censored from film as long as it was only shown once in each city, then exported. Senator Scott considered the scene to contravene this agreement. Mr Bjorkman asserts however, that since the woman is seven months pregnant, it would have been a physical impossibility for sexual intercourse to have taken place in the position in which the characters are shown.

Mr Bjorkman went on to explain the position of censorship in Sweden. There is a board of censors who only cut films in cases of extreme violence and pornography. These are moves however to have

Stig Bjorkman, director of the controversial film, 'I love, you love', spoke to Woroni at the Swedish Embassy.

this system abolished and in its place a system whereby court action could be taken against the director or producer involved only after the film has been released.

Mr Bjorkman graduated in architecture in 1964 and then decided to follow a career in the film industry. 'With the aid of the Swedish Film Institute, he has been able to direct several films culminating in "I Love You Love." This demonstrates the greatly different attitudes to film making between Australia and Sweden, a country of comparable population. The government in Australia makes little or no effective contribution to the creation of a film industry. It is impossible to imagine someone like Stig Bjorkman being given the same opportunities in Australia.

Mr Bjorkman then explained his motives in making the film "I Love You Love". He wanted to show that the relationship

between two people have a common pattern. The story of two unmarried people who have an unwanted baby is intended to merely be a slice of ordinary life, and to demonstrate essentially simple feelings of a human relationship.

To speak to this man and realise his earnestness is to realise the stupidity of the Australian censorship system. The fact that censors do not have the intelligence to discriminate between true pornography and an honest attempt to portray a part of real life is nothing but criminal. The Australian censors are obsessed with nudity and sexual intercourse to an extent where they even see it where it does not occur.

It is high time that the petty bureaucrats and self-styled community puritans were thrown out of such important positions and people who are qualified to judge the merits of plays, books and films replaced them.

A House That Schreiner Built

Mary Clowry

"Schreinerhof", best known by its folksy Austrian-type mural and kacky green colour is an important part of Canberra folklore.

It was originally built by Canberra builder, Carl Schreiner as a private home but with later extensions it was turned into a private hotel accommodating about 30 people. However, after the management went bankrupt in 1963 the building was sold to the ANU and renamed Northbourne House.

It was bought by the University primarily as an investment by using superannuation fund money and used for one year to accommodate the overflow of students from Bruce Hall. But this was not a great success as there was difficulty in providing meals between the two buildings and such amenities as common rooms were not available at Northbourne House.

After the opening of Burton and Garran Halls in 1965 there was no further need for additional student accommodation off the campus.

From 1966 the University no longer made use of Northbourne House and arrangements were made to lease it to a tenant who planned to set up a guest house and restaurant there. However it appeared that the land was restricted to be used for residential purposes only and the ensuing application to the court to remedy the title also resulted in the land value being

increased from \$665 to \$95,000.

The Northbourne House site is among the most valuable land in Canberra and an estimate of the current resale value of the land by several estate agents is around \$150,000 - more than four times the amount paid for it by the University.

In the last eighteen months the site has been used only once, to accommodate delegates to an external affairs conference.

Meanwhile the University is losing \$4,000 a year in rates on the Northbourne House "investment".

A statement from University Administration on Northbourne House says:

"The University has had many approaches to sell the property, but has been unwilling to do so, as its value has been appreciating rapidly, and it may again be needed for University purposes."



Schreinerhof, on the corner of Northbourne Ave. and Girraween St., is uninhabited. It belongs to the ANU. How long will it be empty?

— Just what, we don't know.

At present Northbourne House cannot be used because it is under litigation over the agreement with the motel company which the University was preparing to lease the premises to.

Meanwhile a potentially useful building and a valuable site is being wasted. Although too far away to be of practical use to Administration or any of the departments, the building could be a badly needed off campus centre for students if one or two permanent staff were employed. Northbourne House would be invaluable as a clubs' and societies' head-

quarters, used for such things as Poetry Readings, Folk nights or Drama workshops.

The accommodation facilities could provide extra board during intervarsities.

Because there are already kitchen facilities in the building a cafe might also be set up there. Perhaps the management of such a centre could be taken over by the Union, with the levying of an entrance fee for those who would use it.

WORONI would like to know what the University intends to do with its valuable White Elephant.

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What goes on in the English Department

Students have wondered - and wondered - and since the Teach-In last year, they've started asking (asking them wot really knows, that is). Some of the answers have been surprising - and so has the Department's response to suggestions.

Since last year's staff-student meetings, for instance, informal lectures have become more common, essay lengths have been varied ("Oooh, yes, I just love 5,000 word essays!"), and lecture topics and dates have been posted (I find Chaucer lectures simply irresistible, don't you?)

The English Students' Committee (staff-student liaison body) submitted several proposals (See English notice-board) to a recent staff meeting on the subject of exams - a necessary evil for this year. (However, cheer up: the whole system is under revision for 1970 and later. Bad luck, Third Years!) Said proposals were far from revolutionary - because of their interim nature - but the staff's discussion and decisions throw some interesting light on their attitudes.

*Students have now been informed of the percentage of the total mark allotted to exams and to assignments. The tutor will not give a numerical estimate of a student's performance: such an assessment would be extremely difficult, and is also more useful in the review of borderline cases if it is not part of the arithmetic. (Borderline cases, we discovered, include all students within 5% of a pass - and also within 5% of a Credit or Distinction.)

*Essays and exams will be assigned 25% and 75% respectively in all units except English Literature 1, where the figures are 20% and 80% (to allow for running-in problems with assignments). We had asked for a 40%/60% split in the higher units, but research into last year's results showed that, whether a 25/75, 50/50 or 75/25 split was used, the final mark deviated from the mean by no more than 5%, and did not affect the grading (Pass, Credit, etc.) - and this was the case with students whose essay and exam marks showed the widest disparity.

It was brought to our notice, too that a higher percentage for the year's work has most effect on students at the top and bottom of the scale, since it tends to cluster the scores around the mean. (People just don't get 10% and 90% on essays!) But with more than 60% given to exams, students may benefit from the freer marking scale made possible by few examiners, working in consultation, with the whole range of papers in front of them - a situation which is not practical for some essay marking.

*Another interesting sidelight: Whereas essays in Australian, American, 2nd and 3rd Year Lit. tend to be marked by one or two people, ensuring a fairly uniform marking standard, in First Year Lit. there are at least five markers. So...? So at a preliminary meeting they sample the range of essays just handed in, and consider possible variations in answers. Each marker then assesses a sample batch, which is returned to the co-ordinator, who collates them to ensure that a mark of 60%, say, is being given by each marker to work of a comparable standard. Sounds like a rather exhaustive - and exhausting - method of avoiding discrepancies.

*Texts will be allowed into the examination room - and most of the staff don't mind whether they're annotated or not.

Any examiner who is keen on our suggestions of posting topics before the exam, or of allowing up to one extra hour in

exams (just to relieve that Pressure-of-Time spectre) is free to implement them. So if you want 'em, push 'em.

For the future, we can't function, obviously, unless we know what the electorate thinks about such issues as:

*exams: retain them or not? If not, what?

*effectiveness of tutorials;

*lectures and the perpetrators thereof.

Any suggestions, grievances, observations, etc? See one of the committee members:

English Literature 1

Chris McGuigan - 44331
Ian Bollen - Garran Hall
Mary Carse - 491432

English Literature 11

Peta Adams - 2 Edkin St. Downer.
Virginia Wilton - 71833
John Maher - 44331

English Literature 111

Ann Duffy - 813971
Anthea Green - 815031
Bob Stensholt - 44331

Adrienne Gurnett-Smith - 71170

American Literature
Michael McKernan - 41692

Early English
Julie Faux - Burton Hall

Part-time
Wayne Hall - 40477 ext 293 (work)

THE RONALD COLMAN STORY

by Charlie Dickins



Ron Colman, though out of a job, cannot leave his typewriter alone.

Ron Colman, a renowned A.N.U. activist who has been responsible for much of the stirring here in the past couple of years, has managed to prove himself in the last month.

In this short time he has been able to get out of National Service and be sacked from his job.

Ron as most people are well aware, is about as radical as anyone can get without joining the ranks of extremists. His beliefs, especially on the Vietnam War, led him to register as a conscientious objector. Even though he found it difficult to crystallise his feelings on Conscientious objection, he managed to do the impossible. Due to one of those wierd quirks of law Ron got off Nasho with with less than a total pacifist objection.

This success was not enough to quieten Ron's revolutionary spirit. His attention now turned to the structure of the institution which was employing him. He began as a cadet journalist with "Canberra Times" after the exams last year. Since then he became very much concerned with that paper's structure and the restrictions on journalists. After four years in University Ron could not get used to the structure of authority; the force of the "free press" unfolded before him.

Ron's protest against this system came out as a news sheet called the "New Times" which he circulated to journalists at the "Canberra Times". Amongst other things the news sheet outlined systems in European newspapers and journals where by administrators were elected by staff journalists. The day this publication was circulated Ron was sacked by the editor of the "Times", Mr John Allen. Mr Allen claimed that Ron had cast doubt on his integrity when the "New Times" remarked that an article on a speech by Mr Edward St. John had been cut for political reasons.

This incident ruffled the quiet industry of the "Canberra Times" office for only a short time. It seems it will need more than a few radical journalists to give us a truly free press. The answer can only be found when a group of radical people can get enough money to start a free press to compete with the establishment press.

THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

ELECTION OF A MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL BY UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

- I give notice that it is necessary to hold an election of a member of the Council by the undergraduate students of the University.
- Persons eligible to vote are:
 - the matriculated students of the University enrolled for study for degrees of Bachelor, and
 - the students of the University (being graduates of a University) who are enrolled for degrees of Bachelor.
- There is one seat to be filled, that to be vacated by Mr C.P. Blaxland. The member elected will hold office for one year from 30 September, 1969.
- I invite nominations of persons for election. In accordance with the provisions of the University Act each person nominated must be a graduate of a university, a student of the Australian National University and of the full age of twenty-one years.

(The Council of the University has agreed in principle to seek amendment of the Act to permit nomination of a student of the University who is of the full age of eighteen years. It has deferred making a request to the Government for amendment of the Act until consideration has been given to further proposals brought forward by the Students' Representative Council.

The present election therefore must be conducted under the existing provisions.)
- The nomination must be made in writing by two persons qualified to take part in the election and must contain the written consent of the candidate to his nomination. Subject to this requirement no particular form of nomination is prescribed but specimen nomination forms are available from me.
- Nominations must reach me by 4.00 p.m. on Friday 27 June, 1969. They should either be delivered to my office in the University or posted to "The Returning Officer, Australian National University, Box 4 Post Office, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600". In either case the envelope should be clearly endorsed "Election by Undergraduate Students."
- If there is more than one nomination a ballot will be necessary. Council has approved in principle of voting taking place by postal ballot and if this is confirmed I shall send each student eligible to vote a voting paper and a notice setting out how the voter's preference is to be shown and prescribing a date and time by which voting papers must reach the Returning Officer.
- A list of persons qualified to vote and the provisions of the University Act, Statue and Rules concerning elections may be consulted at my office.

9 June 1969

D.K.R. Hodgkin
Registrar and Returning Officer

TYPING CLASSES

The SRC has organised typing classes in second term for anyone who is interested.

Time: 6.30 - 8 p.m. Tuesday & Thursday
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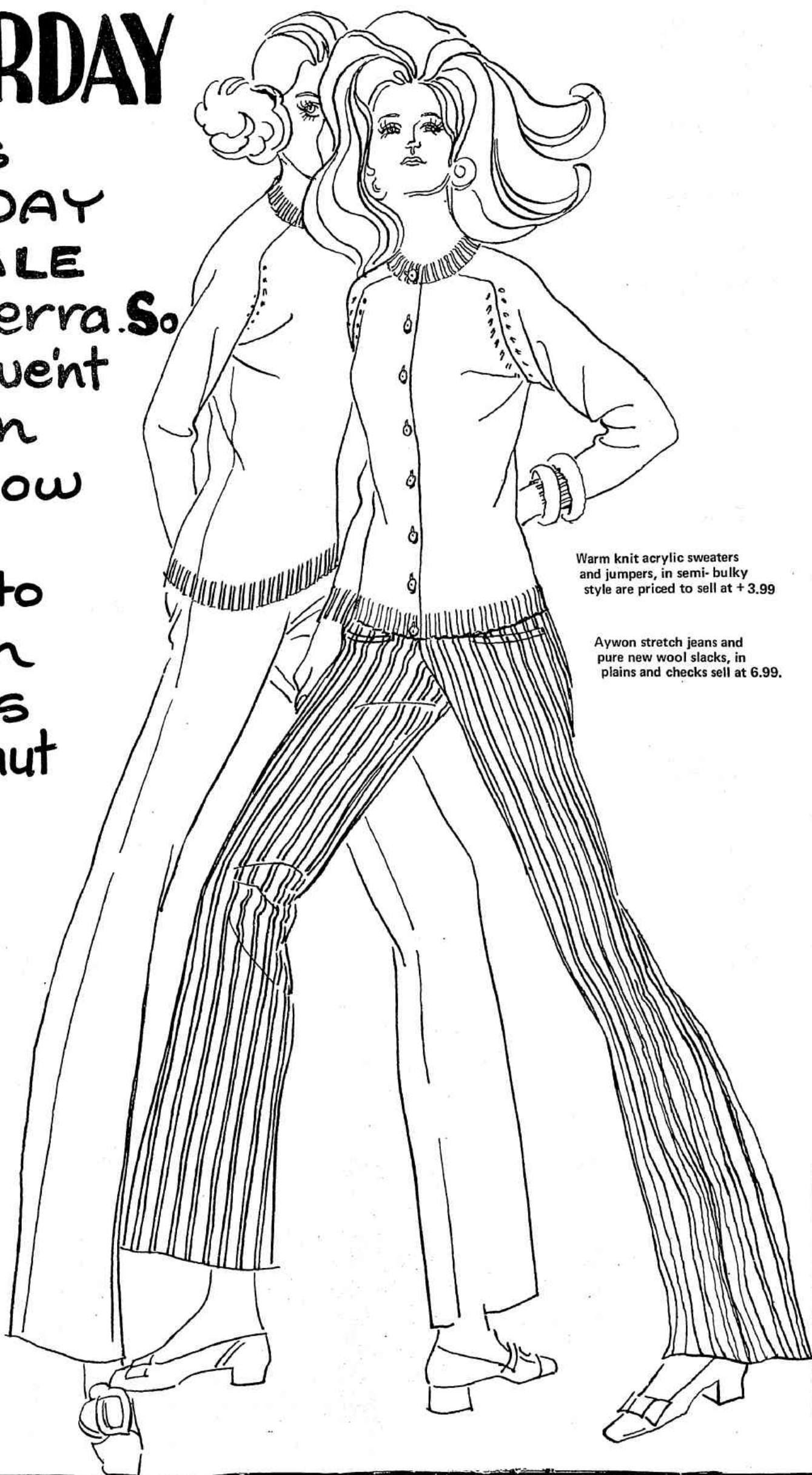
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CAMPUS SANCTUARY ?

A REFERENDUM

The following motion was passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Students' Association in the last week of first term. The General Meeting also called for a referendum on the matter. The referendum will be sent out by post this week and replies are to be returned to the SRC Office by 5 p.m., Monday, 30th of June. Further details will be sent out with the referendum.

Below are printed the case For and Against a campus sanctuary.

Moved: Liese Baker

Seconded: Ian McDougall

"That the ANU Students' Association recognize this campus as a sanctuary for young men wishing to evade conscription and that the Association provide:

- Some form of accommodation on campus, and
- As far as possible, physical protection from possible police action.

THE CASE FOR...

The main purpose in seeking to declare the campus a sanctuary for draft resisters is to dramatise our opposition to conscription.

Very briefly, a minimum case against conscription is as follows:

1. The nation is not united in the belief that the war we are fighting is a just war, and consequently the policy of conscription if forcing men to fight for a cause they do not believe in.

2. A sufficient flow of volunteers could have been ensured by raising army pay. Such a measure would have necessitated increased taxation, but the government has eschewed this politically risky policy, preferring to conscript life rather than wealth.

Political opportunism of this kind is inexcusable in the context of a life and death issue like conscription. No government has the right to compel a man to lay down his life or in fact to take the life of another under such circumstances.

It must be pointed out that the exemption allowed to conscientious objectors under the national service act does not alter the position. Such exemption is offered only

to a person whose conscientious beliefs do not allow him to engage in any form of military service'. This is a limited provision indeed and certainly does not cater for a man whose conscientious objection is specifically to the Vietnam war.

Given our opposition to conscription, the question is why have we chosen this particular means of voicing our objections? Why declare the campus a sanctuary? Why not simply pass a motion condemning conscription? The fact is that passing motions has little effect these days. If we want to publicize our position our action must be dramatic, and to declare the campus a sanctuary for draft resisters is certainly dramatic. Granted we have no legal right to make such a declaration, and granted we could not possibly hope to enforce it, but this is beside the point. Such a declaration would be a startling gesture of opposition to conscription which would certainly receive wide publicity.

However the motion goes beyond a simple declaration to specify what sanctuary would mean in practice. It requires students to provide some form of accommodation on campus for draft resisters,

and further, to physically resist police efforts to arrest resisters on campus. Clearly we could not prevent such arrest, but the spectacle of a young man dragged from the university amid student uproar would we hope bring home to the government and to the public the oppressive nature of the national service legislation.

At least two objections to the proposal have been raised, neither of which are valid. The first is that the motion advocates illegal action and that by passing it the Students' Association and its Representative Council lay themselves open to prosecution. But this is not the case since neither the ANUSA nor the SRC have any legal identity. In other words the ANUSA cannot be fined for passing such a motion. Nor may we expect to see our president, Bob Erwin, languishing in goal for the sins of the ANUSA, as union leader Clary O'Shea languished for the sins of his union.

The second objection, raised in the last edition of the campus newsheet, *Liberator*, is that the motion nevertheless requires individuals on the SRC to take illegal action in resisting police thus laying themselves open to arrest on these grounds.

However this is not the intention of the motion. Precisely which students take such action must be left to individual decision. No one who does not wish to need take part personally in any illegal act. Liberator's contention that the moves of the motion want to force others to oppose the law if quite false.

The question of accommodation on campus needs but brief mention. Once again the onus would not be on the SRC to provide such accommodation, but on individual students. There are quite enough people in halls of residence who are prepared to put up resisters in their rooms to make such a proposition workable.

Finally, lending urgency to this resolution, there are several students at this university due to register in the next ballot, who are considering refusing to do so. Should their time eventually come we must be prepared to give them all the moral support we can. If they are to be arrested and sentenced to two years goal we must ensure that their arrests do not take place by stealth with no one knowing and no one caring.

I urge you to vote yes in the forthcoming referendum.

Andrew Hopkins.

THE CASE AGAINST...

There is no place or area in Australia where the law does not hold. There can be no place on the University campus that can be set up as a sanctuary from the law. The campus and any building on it can be entered and searched anytime, either by the ACT or the Commonwealth police carrying either a general search warrant or a warrant for a particular individual.

Warrants can be issued where the police suspect there has been an offence 'against the law'. More importantly, a warrant may also be issued where the police suspect that a person is AIDING AND ABETTING a person in the commission of an offence.

In short then, the ANU campus cannot become sanctuary from the law. The motion passed by the General Meeting, if it were to be carried out, demands that the students break the law.

The students regard the motion as a token gesture, some sort of gimmick to attract

attention to the anti-conscription cause. These people do not wish to set out to break the law and so pretend that there are no consequences that the ANU students have to suffer by declaring this campus a sanctuary for young men wishing to evade conscription, and pledging the Students' Association to provide 'some sort of accommodation' and 'physical protection from possible police action'. However, there are important consequences of declaring the campus a sanctuary.

1. There is no guarantee that declaring the campus a sanctuary is not in itself an offence against the Crimes Act in that it encouraged people to break the law. It is a statement of intent and will be treated as such by the authorities.

2. The attempt to gain publicity for the anti-conscription cause is likely to backfire and only succeed in dividing the students. We would provide a weapon to be used against ourselves by the government and the general public.

3. Support for the motion would prejudice all other discussion which are going on at the moment. The SRC Submission on Student Participation in University Government would become a mockery. To break the law under the name of the Australian National University cannot but destroy the image of students as being capable of a valid and responsible contribution to the running of the University. The passing of the referendum would mean abandonment of co-operation and to the commencement of confrontation between ourselves and the Administration.

4. The most important consequence of declaring the campus a sanctuary is that many people will see it not as a gesture but as a green light to go ahead with wholesale breakages of the law. Already we have gone a fair way along to overt acts against the law.

Undoubtedly, those who take the motion literally are validly interpreting the motion. One example of interpretation is this: (a) Some form of accommodation on campus... "This would probably mean that student living in University halls of residence would allow resisters to live in their rooms". (Foco)

(b) Students would give physical pro-

tection from possible police action". "It was intended that should police arrive on campus, hundreds of students would block their way and barricade buildings against their entry". (Foco)

The consequences of such action is quite obvious. The motion declaring the campus a sanctuary calls on students to break the law.

The referendum is being held because:

- Some opponents of the motion believe that the motion is totally unrepresentative of student opinion on the campus.
- Some supporters of the motion believe that student opinion would be in favour of setting up a sanctuary despite the fact that to do so is illegal.

The decision is yours. You have the chance to show that the students do not need to resort to illegal action. You are urged to vote NO to the referendum and to come to the General Meeting which announces the result of the referendum and have the motion struck off the books.

Bob Irwin.

INSIDE OUT NEEDS STAFF!
Inside out is your radio programme. Join! inside out needs radio technicians. If you can do that stuff, come to the s.r.c. office.

S.R.C. BY-ELECTIONS

ANU STUDENTS ASSOCIATION
Students Representative Council

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2 ARTS REPRESENTATIVES

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Nominations Close : 25th. JUNE 5pm.

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ELECTIONS COMMENCE : 1st. 2nd. 3rd. JULY.



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The approach of the Federal elections this year has brought about revived debate on the issue of State aid to private schools.

Unfortunately the debate has been almost entirely one sided with all major political parties supporting the concept of state aid. The case against has only been supported by small and obviously ineffectual groups of state school parents and teacher organisations.

This is disastrous because it looks like the private schools are going to get a lot of what they want without any real political debate.

Only fifteen years ago this situation would have been unthinkable, there was an effective opposition to state aid. Why has the situation changed? It is easy to blame policy changes in the parties on political expediency. However, in this case there seems to be some reason to believe this was the case with state aid policy.

The history of State Aid began soon after the formation of the Democratic Labour Party. In 1956 Sir Robert Menzies began a scheme of state aid for science blocks in private schools. Since then, probably because of the D.L.P. influence, other grants have been handed over to Private Schools. The Federal Government handed out just enough to quieten the D.L.P., and Gough Whitlam promises the world to placate potential D.L.P. voters.

A series of meetings called by Roman Catholic parents and citizens organisations ably backed by the church machinery has been well attended by political heavies who are all anxious to win their votes.

The lack of serious discussion on the subject is deplorable. The whole argument has degenerated into emotional pleas by Roman Catholics, and vote chasing by political parties.

This situation necessitates a strong campaign to be mounted against state aid before the already decrepit state school system is set back twenty years. The country simply cannot afford to run two educational systems.

In my case against state aid I will divide the private school system into two sections. They are the 'Privilege' Schools and the Roman Catholic Schools. By 'Privilege' Schools I mean those that are designed to provide the leaders of our society - the schools where the sons and daughters of the well-off are sent to be taught why they are better than the rest of the population. (i.e. Shore, Kings, Geelong Grammar, etc.).

THE "PRIVILEGE" SCHOOLS

These are the silent partners in the fight for state aid. While the Catholics battle for money, the "privilege" schools sit around and collect. Obviously these schools have no case at all for state aid, and do not say so, unless it is behind-the-scenes lobbying with other old school ties.

The situation of the state paying the sons of rich men to be given all the advantages of the old school tie is absolutely ludicrous. The advantage of a reference from a "privilege" in getting jobs is well known. The position where an individual gets a job on the basis of the school he went to is bad enough, but to support financially this system with government funds is to the inevitable detriment of the country.

The "privilege" schools are, at the moment, responsible for one of the biggest blots on Australian society: Its leadership. Almost all our leaders in government, opposition, public service and other areas of public life are the products of the "privilege" schools.

Unfortunately for Australia, pupils of these schools delude themselves with the idea they are destined to be the leaders of the future. Since they are bombarded with this rubbish right through their school careers they come out thinking they are destined to rule. Usually they have also become regimented and dead conservative. Thus the sterility of our leadership. Their inadequacy for public life is demonstrated by their failure to realise that it needs more than a wealthy daddy to have the capacity to lead a nation.

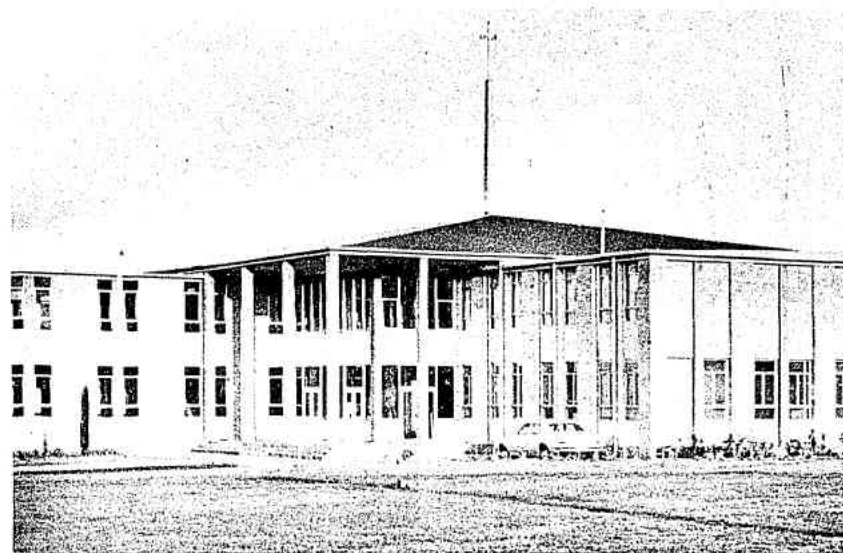
Obviously, then, to reinforce this system is to perpetuate the lack of initiative and anti-progressive instincts in all of our

WHO NEEDS STATE AID ANYWAY?

by AUGUSTUS



Queanbeyan Primary School (State).



Catholic Girls High School, Narrabundah.

The intention of these two photographs is not to show that all state schools are bad and Catholic schools are good. They are to demonstrate that there are contrasts in both education systems and these must be ironed out before full State Aid to private schools is granted.

leaders.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS

The fact that Australia is the only country, as far as I know, which has the system of Catholic education on such a large scale, makes somewhat weak the Catholics' pleas for their rights. They maintain they have the right to have their children educated any way they like, which is fair enough. However, their claim that the state should pay half the cost is not so sound.

If they are to be granted this money, the whole concept of the Roman Catholic Schools and their contribution to society must be evaluated.

Questions must be asked as to how well run Catholic schools are. Considering the contrast of Catholic schools in wealthy areas and poor areas there can be some doubt as to the church's ability to organise its system in a competent manner. To see the Catholic Boys' "privilege" school, St. Ignatius in Sydney compared with the poverty of Catholic Primary Schools in some of the old suburbs is to see the complete inadequacy of the Catholic system. The same happens in the State system, of course, but it is plainly criminal hypocrisy for a Christian Church.

Supposedly any government aid funds would be administered from a central control. There is no guarantee that these funds would be any better administered

than they are in the state school system.

I am of the opinion that the Catholic schools system is bad for Australia for several reasons. Firstly I consider that the strength of the Roman Catholic Church is stronger than the other churches in Australia because of their education system. The reason that Protestant churches have lost so much of their flock is that they have not had the opportunity to indoctrinate the children as successfully as the Catholics. It is not surprising that in this age of open inquiry, that the doctrines of Christianity have been closely examined and more and more people have rejected the church as inadequate for the times.

Roman Catholic children, however, have not had anything like the same opportunity to examine the old values. From the moment they enter a Catholic school they are bombarded with the religious humbug necessary to brainwash them for life. A Catholic child in primary school is provided with enough medieval fire and brimstone to quieten any questioning spirit they ever had in them.

It is in the interests of the Roman Catholic hierarchy to perpetuate this system. Without it, there is good reason to believe their congregations would begin to drop.

There is no room in society today for this kind of organised brainwashing.

There is also some doubt in my mind that all these Catholic parents are as anxious to

have a Catholic education as they make out. Dare I suggest that the Roman Catholic Hierarchy make it clear to parents of Catholic children that it is a MORTAL SIN not to send children to a Catholic school where possible?

Catholic parents talk a lot about having the right of choice as to how their children are to be educated. But do they have the choice? Or does the Church dictate what their choice will be? Are the parents forced to beg for state aid, to lighten the weight on their pockets? It would seem that the concept of Catholic education and the "right" involved need very careful examination! The financial burden on parents is not lightened by the Church's attitude to contraceptives.

FAULTS COMMON TO "PRIVILEGE" AND ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

When arguments are given for state aid, it is of the utmost importance that the efficiency of the Independent School system be considered.

Most private schools, being set up by various churches, have a policy of sex-segregated schooling. This illustrates the backward and puerile thinking still very much prevalent in the churches today. Again this attitude is out of touch with modern thinking. Separate development, in my opinion, has become outmoded.

There is a certain amount of evidence to suggest that a high percentage of homosexuals come out of boys' schools, especially boarding schools. In my school days we often heard tales from Catholic boys of the gas pervasions in which they took part during school hours. Mass masturbation being common, according to a usually reliable source.

I am not saying that this would not happen at a state school but I am sure that it would be less likely. The presence of girls during school hours must be important in normalising early sexual concepts. I have no figures to back up these accusations but personal impressions gained from people involved have assured me that this sort of thing is a problem.

It would be a particularly difficult problem in Catholic boys schools because of the celibate condition of their teachers. The sexual ignorance of priests would probably be to blame for any abnormality in sexual development in these schools. When young men are reaching maturity they will do many strange things. Priests by definition would be incapable of giving them any worthwhile direction.

This, however, is a topic that needs much more careful investigation before any solid conclusions can be drawn. It is important that this is done immediately as the cause of sex deviations lies more likely in places like this rather than in the films and books our censors (mostly church people) blame for it.

What I am trying to get at is that co-education has the great advantage of young people growing up in a normal sort of atmosphere. Relationships between boys and girls come naturally and the problem of mixing with the opposite sex becomes much less important.

I think that before any action is taken to provide state aid for independent schools the whole concept should be examined. The state school system itself is badly in need of aid. If Independent schools get a large slice of education money, then state schools are bound to be set back.

To quote from the self-righteous politicians and near-sighted Catholic parents, "let's get this issue above politics, it's the children who must be considered." Certainly get it above politics but not into the realm of emotionalism. Already this looks like becoming a major election issue, the Catholic parents are having good democratic meetings with no speakers against state aid. Politicians are flocking to these meetings and it would seem almost that Catholic parents make up that elusive swinging vote.

The Editor invites any people who are stirred, to agree or disagree with this article to submit letters or articles to WORONI by 23rd June. As many as possible will be printed.

The Czech Aggression

Against Nazi Germany

A Legend

THAT
ALMOST
HAPPENED
WITH
SOME
AUTHENTIC
TEXT

The following story is reprinted by WORONI as an interesting example of Israeli propaganda aimed at justifying the occupation of Arab territory. Since the Six Day War in 1967 Israel has found itself fast losing the sympathy of World opinion. Her defiance of United Nations resolutions have probably been responsible for this situation.

The Editor feels that this is a weak sort of analogy, but it is reprinted for its interest value.

1 CZECHOSLOVAKIA PREPARES

Once upon a time there was a country. Its name was CZECHOSLOVAKIA. At the time of our story, Czechoslovakia was a young country, twenty years old.

The Czech nation, however, was an ancient nation with a long history. It had suffered much under foreign rulers. But now the Czech people were free, independent and quite content. They had only one worry. Their neighbour, NAZI GERMANY, had become quite unpleasant and menacing.

There were 80 million Germans in Germany.

The leader of the Germans was a man named ADOLF HITLER. Since he came to power, he steadily built up the military forces of Nazi Germany. Hundreds of tanks, hundreds of guns, hundreds of aircraft were added to the German armed forces.

When the leaders of Czechoslovakia saw what was happening across their frontiers, they felt obliged to strengthen their armed forces too.

"It is true," they said, "that the Germans number 80 million and we number only 10 million. But for what we lack in quantity we shall make up in quality."

So the Czechs prepared quietly, methodically, year by year.

2

CRISIS!!!!

On May 30, 1938, Adolf Hitler issued to his army a secret directive which said:

"IT IS MY UNALTERABLE DECISION TO SMASH CZECHOSLOVAKIA BY MILITARY ACTION IN THE NEAR FUTURE."

Hitler did not make a total secret of his intentions. He spoke about them quite openly in mass rallies which were often held by his Nazi supporters.

Czechoslovakia became quite worried.

"Listen," it told other nations, "listen to what Adolf Hitler says. He is menacing us."

"NONSENSE," SAID THE OTHER NATIONS "THIS MAN HITLER DOES NOT MEAN WHAT HE SAYS. HE IS ONLY SPEAKING FOR HOME CONSUMPTION AND IN ANY CASE YOU SHOULD TRY TO SEEK A PEACEFUL SOLUTION."

But by September 1938 it became pretty clear even to the most reluctant nations that Adolf Hitler this time was really meaning business.

Czechoslovakia appealed for help to friendly nations — and indeed it had many friends.

The response was rather disappointing.

The Prime Minister of Britain, his name was Chamberlain, said: "Czechoslovakia is a faraway country."

The leaders of France said something must be done to preserve the peace.

The leaders of the Soviet Union just watched.

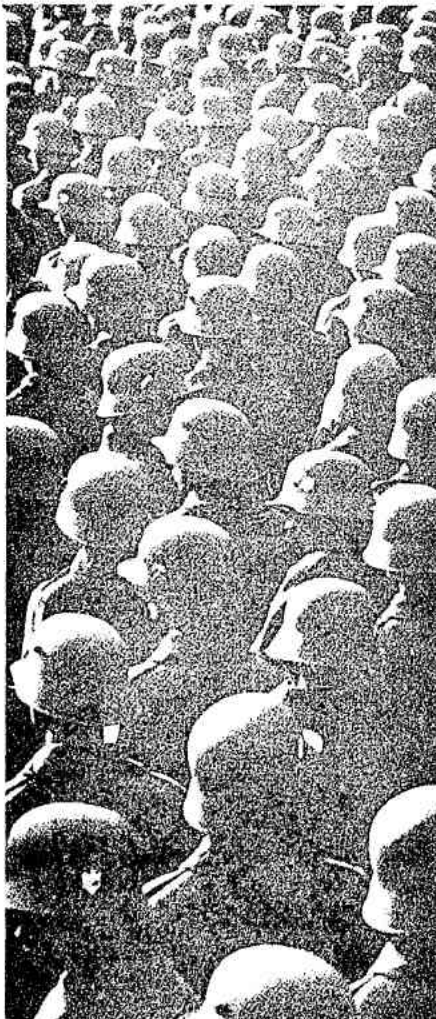
As for the League of Nations (such an organisation did exist at the time) — it did nothing. But this was normal, at the time.

Everyone knew this was a Big Crisis which might result in a World War. Nobody wanted a World War, but some did not want it more than others.

3

THE FRIENDS OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA SEEK TO SAVE THE PEACE

Chamberlain, the Prime Minister of Brit-



Nazi troops mass on the frontiers

ain, was a very upright man. He was so upright that the umbrella he carried became his eternal symbol.

Chamberlain wanted to save the peace. He was prepared to pay any price to save the peace, provided, of course, that the price was paid by the Czechs,

HE THEREFORE SENT AN URGENT MESSAGE TO ADOLF HITLER: "IN VIEW OF THE INCREASINGLY CRITICAL SITUATION, I PROPOSE TO COME OVER AT ONCE TO SEE YOU WITH A VIEW TO TRYING TO FIND A PEACEFUL SOLUTION."

So Chamberlain went several times to see the Nazi leader, and to try and placate him - with Czech territory.

Chamberlain persuaded his French friends to join him at saving the peace. They were also joined by the Fascist Leader of Italy, Benito Mussolini.

THE FINAL MEETING WHERE THE FATE OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA WAS SEALED, WAS HELD IN MUNICH ON SEPTEMBER, 30, 1938.

IT WAS DECIDED THAT IN ORDER TO PRESERVE THE PEACE CZECHOSLOVAKIA SHOULD BE DISMEMBERED. ADOLF HITLER WILLINGLY ACCEPTED THIS DECISION.

4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA DECIDES TO ATTACK

The Czechs had an excellent Intelligence Service. Even before the Munich Agreement was signed, secret agents of Czech Intelligence provided the Government in Prague with the full details of the forthcoming Agreement.

The Czech Government convened to discuss the situation.

Some Czech Ministers said fatalistically: "This situation is too much for us. All our friends have abandoned us. We cannot resist by ourselves."

But other Ministers, most of them in fact, said:

"THE CHOICE BEFORE US IS BETWEEN EXISTENCE AND DESTRUCTION. IF NO ONE IS COMING TO OUR HELP, VERY WELL, WE SHALL FIGHT ALONE. THIS IS THE SITUATION FOR WHICH OUR ARMED FORCES HAVE PREPARED FOR MANY YEARS."

The Chief of Staff of the Czech Army was asked for his opinion.

He said: "Numerically we are outnumbered by the Nazi German Army. But we have always known that this is the situation in which we shall have to fight them. Our plans run accordingly. We are quite prepared."

The Czech Cabinet, unanimously, authorised the Chief of Staff, to take all necessary steps for the defence of Czechoslovakia.

5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA ATTACKS NAZI GERMANY!!

On the 1st of October 1938, all 300 aircraft of the Czech Air Force took off from their bases and attacked simultaneously all the airfields of the German Nazi Air Force. First, the Czech bombed and put out of use all the runways in the German Nazi airfields. Next, they bombed and destroyed all the German Nazi aircraft. At 1700 hours on the same day the German Nazi Air Force had ceased to exist.

Meantime, Czech Armoured Divisions attacked in three columns rapidly into Germany. Their aim was to cut off and destroy the German Nazi divisions concentrated on the Czech frontier.

One Czech Armoured Column advanced rapidly towards Munich.

Another Czech Armoured Column advanced rapidly towards Frankfurt.

Yet another Czech Armoured Column advanced towards the Nazi German Capital, Berlin.

The German Armoured Divisions were taken completely by surprise. This was an eventuality for which they had not prepared. Nor were they prepared to be completely at the mercy of the Czech Air Force, which wrought havoc among the Nazi German tanks and annihilated all efforts of the German High Command to control the situation.

By October 4th Bavaria, in Southern Germany, and Silesia in Eastern Germany had been entirely overrun by the Czech Army. The remainder of the Nazi Army was retreating in Confusion towards Berlin.

6

CEASE-FIRE

ADOLF HITLER HOWLED: "NAZI GERMANY IS THE VICTIM OF A CRIMINAL AGGRESSION!!! WE CANNOT BELIEVE THAT CZECHOSLOVAKIA WOULD HAVE DARED TO ATTACK US BY HERSELF. WE ARE CONVINCED THAT BRITISH AND FRENCH AIRCRAFT FLOWN BY BRITISH AND FRENCH PILOTS PARTICIPATED IN THE AGGRESSION. WE HEREBY CUT OFF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH BOTH COUNTRIES. WE SHALL RESIST UNTIL WE DESTROY THE AGGRESSORS."

When Chamberlain heard this he became very agitated. How could he, who had kept Britain out of this business, be now accused of participating in it?

The French too were deeply shocked. The Quai d'Orsay put out a statement: "It is deeply to be deplored that the Czechoslovak Government thought fit to take matters into its hands unilaterally.

In international jurisprudence what matters is who fired the first shot and not who made the verbal menace. Czechoslovakia, by her precipitous action, cannot but stand condemned by world opinion as an aggressor."

Meantime, the Soviet Union sent a secret message to Hitler: "Stand fast. This is an imperialist plot. We are with you. Now we can talk business."

With the combined help of Britain, France and the Soviet Union, a Cease-Fire Agreement was reached, and the Czech Army stopped its advance into Germany. Adolf Hitler was saved.

7

NO NEGOTIATIONS!!!

Britain and France told Czechoslovakia: "Now that you have won a war without our permission, you must behave reasonably. Germany has cut off relations with us, and this hurts our commerce. So you must show some conciliation towards Adolf Hitler."

"CERTAINLY," SAID THE CZECH GOVERNMENT. "ALL WE WANT IS TO NEGOTIATE A PEACE TREATY IN WHICH HITLER WILL RECOGNISE OUR INDEPENDENCE AND INTEGRITY."

HITLER HOWLED: "I SHALL NOT NEGOTIATE UNTIL THE CZECHS RETREAT TO THEIR FRONTIERS. AFTER THEY DO SO, I MAY BE WILLING TO DISCUSS A SETTLEMENT SOMEWHAT SIMILAR TO THE MUNICH AGREEMENT."

So the Czech Army stayed along the Cease-Fire lines, deep in German territory. Many Germans had fled inland during the fighting, and many more were evacuated by the Nazi Government from the proximity of the Cease-Fire line. The world was full of pity for these poor German Nazi refugees. Czechoslovakia was accused of being responsible for their inhuman misery.

8

USSR HELPS HITLER

The Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union, Molotov, arrived secretly in Berlin. He

held secret discussions with Hitler and they made a deal. Later the Nazi Foreign Minister, Ribbentrop, flew to Moscow and there Soviet and Nazi leaders signed a Secret Protocol:

"... THE UNDERSIGNED PLENIPOTENTIARIES DISCUSSED IN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL CONVERSATIONS THE QUESTION OF THE DELIMITATION OF THEIR RESPECTIVE SPHERES OF INFLUENCE IN EASTERN EUROPE.

1. In the event of a territorial and political transformation in the territories belonging to the Baltic States (Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania), the northern frontier of Lithuania shall represent the frontier of the spheres of interest both of Germany and the USSR.

2. In the event of a territorial and political transformation of the territories belonging to the Polish State, the spheres of interest of both Germany and the USSR shall be bounded approximately by the rivers Naren, Vistula and San.

The question whether the interest of both parties make the maintenance of the independent Polish State appear desirable and how the frontier of this State should be drawn can be definitely determined only in the course of further political

9

CZECHS CONDEMNED BY ALL

The French and British Governments were frightened out of their wits. Accusingly they told the Czechs: "See, what a fine mess you get us into!! Now the Soviet Union and Nazi Germany will divide Europe between them and *this time* we can do nothing to help you! You absolutely must show a more conciliatory spirit!"

"We are willing to sign a peace treaty with Hitler," said the Czech Government, "Provided Hitler recognises our frontiers."

"This is not a helpful attitude," complained the British and French diplomats.

In their despair, they sent secret emissaries to Hitler, to learn if per chance he might be willing to renew diplomatic relations with them. Once diplomatic relations were established (they thought) Hitler might prove open to diplomatic persuasion.

Hitler was very agreeable. "I make only one condition for the resumption of relations," he said. "You must get the League of Nations to condemn Czechoslovakia as an aggressor. After that, my hand shall be free."



Hitler menaces destruction

development.

IN ANY CASE BOTH GOVERNMENTS WILL RESOLVE THIS PROBLEM BY MEANS OF A FRIENDLY UNDERSTANDING."

On the basis of this secret agreement the Soviet Union started to supply Nazi Germany with urgently needed materials. Soviet arms, Soviet aircraft, Soviet steel, Soviet petrol were all delivered to Germany in great quantities.

The Czech Intelligence Service soon received from its sources a photostat copy of this Secret Protocol. The Czech Government decided to pass the copy to the Government of Britain and France.



German aircraft destroyed by Czech air force



Czech armour advances into Germany

10

WORLD OPINION MOBILIZED AGAINST CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Poor Czechoslovakia stood alone against World Opinion.

Everyone called the Czechs names.

The British called them "arrogant," "willful," "inconsiderate," "inhuman."

The French called them "disdainful of world opinion," "irresponsible," "not justifying the trust we put in them."

The Soviets called them "hooligans," "pirates," "tools of imperialism," "agents of capitalism," etc. etc.

The Nazi Germans called them "murders," "assassins," "criminals," "rapists," "gangsters," etc. etc.

Sometimes the Nazis borrowed a few terms from the Soviets, and sometimes the Soviets borrowed a few terms from the Nazi Germans. (This was permitted by the Soviet-Nazi Secret Protocol which delimited only spheres of interests but not verbal abuses).

But the Czechs remained obstinate.

Words would not move them. In fact, they quite enjoyed telling the others:

"Listen to who is speaking!!!"

Being an ancient people, the Czechs were endowed with a profound capacity for prophecy. So they set about telling the world what *might* have happened had Czechoslovakia not acted in time. No one likes prophecies and naturally those prophecies were received with the greatest disdain by world opinion.

11

SOME CZECH PROPHECIES

Some of the Czech Prophecies were indeed funny. They claimed, for instance, that they had saved Britain and France the bother to fight Nazi Germany. This claim was considered as ridiculous, because why *should* Britain and France at all have to fight Nazi Germany?

Another Czech Prophecy was that they had possibly averted a World War. This was considered typical of the ego-inflated opinion the Czechs had of themselves.

Another Czech Prophecy was that they had averted the death of 20 million Russians who were to be killed by Nazi Germany. This was considered by world opinion as the height of absurdity. Why should Nazi Germany attack Soviet Russia after signing a Non Aggression Treaty with her?

Another Czech Prophecy stated that they had averted the murder of 6 million Jews.

Yet another Czech Prophecy was that through their actions Poland had gained time to prepare for all eventualities. The Poles laughed at this and sent messengers of goodwill to Hitler. Why not? Everyone else was doing the same.

"Perhaps," said some Czech leaders wearily, "we should have let Hitler occupy Czechoslovakia. Then we would certainly be enjoying world sympathy today."

12

THIRTY YEARS LATER...

However, when they came to reason and to think that way — it was already too late. They had succeeded in turning against themselves the anger of the whole world. Indeed, its sympathy went to the "Wehrwolfs" — the courageous Nazi freedom fighters — who were under oath not to put down their arms until the final destruction of Czechoslovakia.

To avert dangerous deterioration into another world disaster, the Soviet Army liberated the aggressive and expansionistic Czechoslovakia — thus saving peace and freedom.

Since then the Czechs have enjoyed world sympathy and lived happily ever after.

LECTERN REVERSED

Franklin Boddy Jr.

"We want more women", exclaims Professor J D Ovington, head of the Department of Forestry at the ANU. "There's no difference to a woman ordering one hundred men in a forest than one man", and "I don't believe in all this nonsense about toilets". This is just one illustration of the sweeping changes the Professor has introduced into the concept of Forestry in Australia since his arrival in 1965.

Formerly head of the Nature Conservatory near Cambridge, England, he was commissioned by this university to establish a new Department of Forestry which gave graduates degrees of Bachelor of Science. Professor Ovington states that he likes to see his department offering a sound basic science training, whilst providing a clear understanding of the theories and principles of forestry. But in bringing the subject of forestry to a university level is criticised by ex officios of the old school, now working in the Forestry and Timber Bureau. They claim that administration and management and practical work is being given the cold shoulder in preference to scientific theory. They disagree with the contention that forestry is moving away.

One feature forestry students have not lost since joining the university is their 'rigger buggers' images. Professor Ovington with his rolled up sleeves, on finding out what the word meant agreed wholeheartedly. He thinks that the term if used in a derogatory sense, illustrates the inferiority complex other students have who study 'egg head' subjects. Asked why it was that forestry students were reluctant to participate in student politics, he curtly replied 'That's why they are nice guys'. Professor Ovington thinks Forestry students are kept pretty busy with field excursions and when they do have spare time they are keeping FIT. He proudly pointed to a recent survey of Dr Furness which showed that his students were well above



average in health. On the subject of student politics the professor was highly critical of the seeming lack of honesty of students and pointed to Chris Blackard's article in the Herald which stated that university staff were lazy and incompetent. 'If he was in my job for a week, he'd be bugged'. As a member of the governing body of Garran Hall he is anxious to give more students decision making positions. He thinks two students are an insufficient number on the body and that there should be an increase.

Professor Ovington has taken steps to streamline field classes after student complaints that there was excessive duplication on excursions, viewing too many saw mills etc.. He sees student staff relations as close due to the fact that many of the staff go with the students on their excursions and sleeping in the same tents etc. would give a warm but not uncomfortably close relationship. Perhaps this is the answer to the seeming divisions in the Political Science Department. A sleep-in by staff and students at Childers.

VOX POP

Do you think it is hypocritical to demonstrate against apartheid in South Africa when we do little to help advance Aboriginal Rights in our own country?



BOB SCHAEDEL "What do you mean? Surely there are demonstrations against the aboriginal situation - which is nothing like here e.g. Abschol - who are doing less than they're doing about South Africa".



STEVE JONES "It depends on who's doing the demonstrating. There are people here e.g. Abschol - who are doing something about the aboriginal situation. The people who don't give a -- about aboriginals are being hypocritical".



JENNY WHYTE "I think you're not being hypocritical because you're demonstrating against the same principle - which is basically an unwillingness to accept integration. Also I think that students do demonstrate for aboriginals for instance the Land Rights Vigil".



GIL BURGOYNE "Yes, I think it's a big hang up when a race of people who have been in existence for 80,000 years are hung up in 200 years by Europeans".

Stirring Gently.

Recently, on the ABC Sunday afternoon radio programme 'Frontier' the Reverend Dr John Munro, Rector of St. Paul's Church Canberra, referred to the column that appears in the 'Australian' each Monday entitled 'Religion'. The writer is Graham Williams, and he was described on the programme as Australia's leading columnist in this field.

He began the month of June in rousing fashion (the Australian, 2/6/ '69) with a discussion of the changes made by Dr Malcolm Mackay M H R, that 'the Communist Party is waging psychological warfare through the innocents in the World Council of Churches'. To this charge of Communist manipulation Williams retorted by saying that the Christian Church has been manipulated in the part by

'conservative, establishment forces that have made it the obedient pup of the status quo'.

Fighting words. It is true that the World Council of Churches has taken a profoundly radical stance on racism, social injustice, inequality, war and peace and capitalism. Williams rightly points out that because there are so many areas of agreement between the WCC and the Communists (among others) on these issues, it is not difficult to find a link between the two, just as Communist China has found it easy to prove a conspiracy between Russia and America.

Not surprisingly, the WCC radicals reject the association of Communist manipul-

ion. They say they take their inspiration from the man who died two thousand years ago, and from Martin Luther King.

Williams then quotes some of King's words which were also quoted by Vaughn Hinton, information officer of the WCC, during a recent debate with Dr Mackay on the churches role in party politics. It is worth quoting them again 'The Church must be reminded that it is not the master or the servant of the state, but rather the conscience of the state. It must be the guide and critic of the state, and never its tool.'

'And if the church does not recapture its prophetic zeal, it will become an irrelevant social club without a moral or spiritual authority. If the church does not participate actively in the struggle for peace and for economic and racial justice, it will forfeit the loyalty of millions and cause men everywhere to say atrophied its will.

'But if the church will free itself of the shackles of a deadening status quo, and recover its historic mission, will speak

and act fearlessly in terms of justice and peace, it will enkindle the imagination of mankind and fire the souls of men, imbuing them with a glowing and ardent love for truth, justice and peace'.

Vaughn Hinton used these words to bolster his argument that the church has a responsibility to speak out on every issue affecting the welfare of individuals and society. He cited the National Service Act, the lot of Australia's poor, discrimination of Aborigines and war of pressing issues of today.

He next went on: 'Every church's right to speak publicly on questions of community justice, freedom and welfare is an attack of the whole community's freedom'.

'The most disturbing factor in Australian public life today is the tendency towards political elitism; the bland assurances that every subject is too complicated for the public really to know what it is all about. That we must be silent'.

Mr Mackay replied in the following Monday issue of the 'Australian' and in my next column I shall discuss his answer.



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Interviews may be arranged through Mr. S.J. Rawling, Careers and Appointments Officer, University Counselling Service. Alternative enquiries may be directed to:

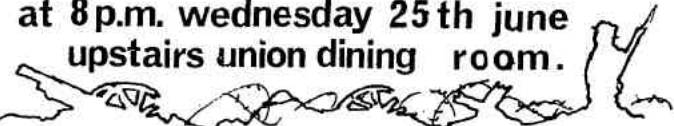
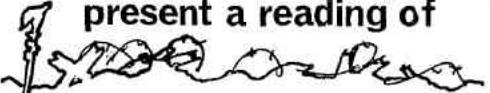
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commonwealth cadetships 1970

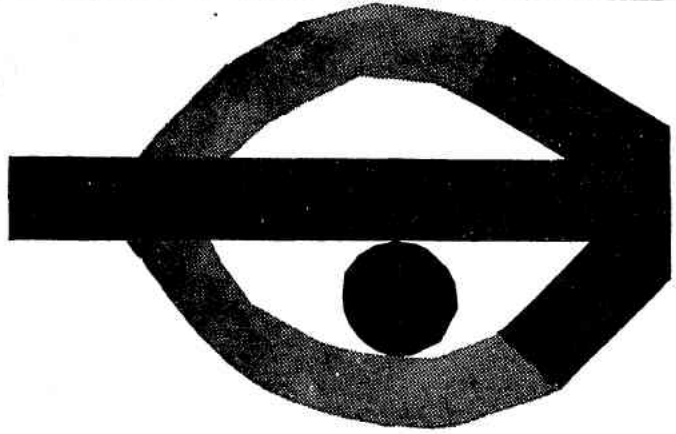
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Submission

BROOKS REPORTS

The SRC Submission on Student Participation in University Government is currently being considered by a select committee of the University Council.

The select committee also has before it proposals from the Board of the School of General Studies which are not too unlike those of the SRC. Some areas of difference include the extent of student membership and disqualification of students from discussion on selected matters.

On Friday, 6th June, the select committee heard the opinions of some representatives of the SRC together with the members of a special committee established by the Board to look into the question of student participation. The meeting was both frank and cordial and left few areas where consensus could not be found.

On disqualification the SRC representatives argued against the blanket exclusion of students from discussion of 'staff and particular student matters'. They felt that discussions on lecturing methods and courses necessarily involve staff matters and student exclusion may, though not necessarily would, limit the value of the student contribution. On the subject of students being permitted to discuss the problems of 'particular students' the SRC representatives argued that they believed that in the overwhelming number of cas-

es most students, having little to say, would absent themselves from the discussion, however there may be occasions when the student under discussion or even the faculty or department itself may wish to have another student present. It was felt therefore that a hard and fast rule should be avoided and that student members should be given the right to attend if they wish.

One interesting point to emerge so far during the discussions on the question of the SRC Submission is, so far as the author is aware, the lack of opposition from the conservative forces amongst the academic staff.

At the Vice-Chancellor's insistence the select committee is to report its final recommendations to the next meeting of the University Council. We will have some answer by the middle of July.

well produce positions rather different from those now holding. What can be said therefore, about the position of the Board of the School of General Studies must be very tentative and must inevitably be tinged with personal views and preferences. This is doubly so since the Board has not yet concluded its discussion with the Council Committee which occurred on Friday June 6th. It may be expected that the Board at its meeting on June 26th will reach a firmer and more detailed view which the Council Committee will be able to take into its discussions scheduled for the following week.

In general terms it may be said that the Board's committee took the view that consultative arrangements were important and more appropriate than representation. The Board, nevertheless, has indicated that at Faculty level it will

It may help both students and staff to understand the approach of both the Board and its committee if the essential argument is stated. It is that there is much to be said for student representation on bodies dealing with student health and welfare, residences, buildings and grounds, transportation, and on bodies concerned with courses and studies generally. On the other hand the Board is at present a body constituted of Heads of departments and professors only, it is not in any sense representative. Student membership of it, while not out of the question, would demand its substantial reformation. This may bring in turn a need to reform other bodies in the academic structure.

The Vice-Chancellor has promised that a general review of academic government will be instituted promptly and the Board prefers to carry the question of student representation to that review.

As against the proposals of the SRC the Board is insistent that participation whether by membership of faculties or of liaison committees must be subject to some limitation; namely, that students may not participate in matters affecting

staff directly (whether appointment, promotion or conditions of service) or matters affecting individual students) whether progress, failure, or scholarships are involved). It must be recognized that students lack knowledge and experience necessary for determining these sensitive matters.

I would not, and I suspect the Board would not, be content to leave the limitation on participation to any member's good judgment. Such an arrangement could be embarrassing both for the member and for the group. This is not an attitude adopted toward students only. The Board already expects to exclude any member when his own case is under discussion and has adopted a promotions procedure, for example, which excludes a Head of Department from participation in the Promotions Committee deliberating when his recommendations for his own department are under consideration. The objective is to ensure that matters touching individuals and their aspirations most closely are dealt with by experienced and uninvolved people as objectively as possible and without any complication by personal pleading.

Good relations between senior and junior members of the University cannot be created or preserved merely by legislation or the provision of machinery. They can come only from mutual respect and mutual recognition of the legitimate contribution each party to the relation can make. It is as important that students recognize the greater knowledge and experience of senior staff as it is that these staff recognize student interest and concern.

I believe the introduction of consultative machinery into the structure of our university will prove to be a highly significant innovation. I confidently expect that both staff and students will find that it leads to serious and creative discussion of those matters that affect us all as members of one great institution of learning.

PROF. GIBB REPORTS

Discussions at present in progress in Council's committee are intended to bring positive recommendations to the July meeting of Council on all forms of stu-

dent representation and consultation in the University. These matters are consequently very alive at this moment and continuing thought and discussion may

LIBERAL CONFERENCE

The Australian Universities Liberal foundation passed the following motion unanimously at its conference in Perth during the May holidays. Liberal Clubs from seven universities around Australia were represented at the conference. The motion shows a very sensible attitude and demonstrates that this group is truly (thank God), liberal with a small "l".

The Council of A.U.L.F. decided at its meeting in Perth today (27/5/1969) that the position on University campuses could be summarised as follows:

"Often the issues advocated by militant students are worthy of support. However,

1. Only a minority of students wish to adopt extremist tactics in supporting these issues.
2. Shock tactics are adopted to provoke an overreaction from authorities.

Therefore the council resolved that -

- A. Many aspects of our society need to be reformed.
- B. Peaceful reform must be preferred to revolution as a means of social change.
3. Such an overreaction is sought in order to draw the sympathy of the majority of students.
4. It is the objective of some militant groups to halt the operation of the University by:-
 - (a) so acting as to bring police on campus.
 - (b) physically disrupting the administration of the University.

5. Attempts by students to physically counter extremist measures generally worsen the situation by increasing the likelihood of widespread violence.

i. tactics such as sit-ins and non-violent demonstrations are legitimate when the seriousness of the issue warrants.

ii. such tactics must not lead to violence and disruption and in particular we deplore the use of unnecessary force by Police to break up peaceful demonstrations.

C. The autonomy of the Universities is vital and we strongly oppose any threat to it. Whether by -
 - internal disruption by students,
 - external action in the form of judicial enquiry under the present circumstances,
 - withdrawal of scholarships, research grants and other University finance,
 - security enquiry on campus.

D. Attempts by government members to explain student protests as part of a national conspiracy or externally directed plot are factually incorrect and are only likely worsening the situation.

The Sunday Mirror has recently been running a story on Australia's highest paid call girl...



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* THE ARTS

BOOKS

THE OTHER END OF THE LEASH

by BERKELY RICE

Angus and Robertson, \$3.95

"When a well-dressed matron walked into a San Francisco furrier recently, and asked for a mink sweater for her dog, the unruffled salesman said, 'Big or little, madam?' Since she was unsure of the size, the salesman suggested that she bring her dog in for a fitting. 'oh dear no! she said, 'I want it to be a surprise.'"

This anecdote is a good example of the flavour of THE OTHER END OF THE LEASH. The book is a kind of spiritual companion piece to the American Way of Death; it is a study of the American Way with Pets, of the more than fifty million Americans who own pets, and of the men who run the three thousand million dollar pet industry. The author's approach is that of a novelist rather than a sociologist. He describes amusingly, brilliantly, and with a pervasive touch of malice, his experiences in visiting and interviewing various individuals in the pet game - petshop owners, members of the animal welfare leagues, a professional dog-walker and his team of mini-skirted assistants, and so on. Even the statistics with which he generously lards his work are amusingly retailed, and pretty impressive too.

For instance: dogs are multiplying more than twice as fast as people in the United States. Thirty thousand New Yorkers were bitten by dogs in 1966. New York's half million dogs deposit, on estimation more than fifty tons of 'dog litter' a day. City sidewalks have signs saying Curb your dog, but these signs are only partially successful, "for however civilised city dogs may be, they have yet to learn to read."

However profound and sensitive the relationship between individual owner and pet may be, the pet trade is big business, and as cut-throat as any other. The money, interestingly enough, is in the fringe areas and the accessories, not in the livestock. A petshop owner explains "We feel we've got to sell the dogs to build up a trade for the accessories. For example, ten years ago we sold ten dogs for every dog book. Today we sell twenty books for every dog. ... Now take cats. We don't do a huge business in cats, though it's growing all the time, but we sell four tons of cat litter each week."



There is big money too, in the funeral business. Burying a dog at an Animal Funeral Home with "Preferred Service", a casket, a funeral plot, and a marker, costs about four hundred dollars. Before burial the dead animal is prepared by expert undertakers for a final viewing, the aim being to make the animal look as if it is simply asleep. "We had a bad accident case recently", an undertaker proudly explains, " - a dog hit by a car - and when the owner came to the viewing room and looked at him she thought one of his ears twitched."

The luxuries heaped upon pedigree dogs and cats defy description. However the most rapidly expanding area is the trade in "exotics". Los Angeles city law now finds it necessary to specify that no citizen can keep a rhinoceros, a moose, a giraffe, a gorilla, or a gnu; but reindeer, porcupines, cheetahs and chimpanzees are O.K. Piranhas are banned in some states (as in Australia) but allowed in others. Monkeys and ocelots are common. A Chicago dealer sells vultures at fifty dollars a head and claims that they make 'a wonderful conversation piece sitting on the chandelier.' He also does a brisk trade in boa constrictors (ideal pets for apartment dwellers). One dealer sells Tarantulas for five dollars each: 'They learn to love their masters, and you can teach them to crawl up your arm.'

Mr Rice has certainly written a witty and entertaining book. I am not sure how much his examination of this "subculture" (as he calls it) proves. That children, and sometimes adults, often humanise their pets and look to them for a kind of love which they have failed to find among their own species is natural. That lonely old women should keep poodles and treat them as children is probably inevitable. What is more frightening is the cunning with which the commercial organisation, backed by teams of motivational research analysts, have fastened on to this human weakness, selling fur coats for dogs and unnecessarily expensive foods, with slogans (Deserve to be your Dog's Best Friend) designed to "hit Mr and Mrs Petlover right where they live." Here, as in many other cases, sheer population size and the total commercialisation of the mass media are prime causes of the crassness of American culture.

The way in which some American can lose all sense of impartial integrity and transfer their loyalty voluntarily to the interests of big business organisation is brought out in a brilliant description of a meeting of the Pet Food Institute. (The word institute is commonly preferred to convention or association: it has a selfless, academic ring). At one stage one Dr Randle, a former member of the Association of American Feed Control Officials is introduced:

"As Dr Randle stepped up to the podium, Chairman Moore presented him with a plaque from the PFI in appreciation of his efforts to 'bring a closer relationship' between pet food manufacturers and state feed control officials. Dr Randle said he was speechless with gratitude."



After listening to Dr Randle's speech it was easy to see why the Pet Food Institute appreciated him. As the former chairman of a government organisation charged with setting standards for pet foods, he exhibited a remarkable distaste for government regulation. He referred to the Federal Trade Commission's interest in pet food labelling as 'one of the knotty problems' he hoped the industry would overcome. He considered the federal agency's attempts to regulate ingredients and labelling 'regrettable', and also condemned Senator Philip Hart's 'so-called Truth Packaging Bill.' In conclusion Dr Randle said he felt sure the Pet Food Institute was most capable of regulating the pet food industry, and urged the Federal Government to 'keep out.' The conventioners applauded ending the first morning's activities."

There is only one important idea which Mr Rice seems to me to have omitted. He attributes the pet boom to the increasing number of lonely people in modern urban society. Animals provide a cheap and uncritical source of love. This is undoubtedly the major truth. But there may be another important cause. Mild urbanisation causes people to keep fewer pets than before: it is easier to keep a dog on a farm than in a suburb. But at a later stage the trend is reversed. The reason is simple. Human beings there is good reason for thinking, have a profound need for a certain amount of contact with the soil, with nature, and with animal life. By the time that they have been crowded into lofty gardenless city apartments this need may have become a craving. Hence the compulsion to grow potplants, keep goldfish, and, whatever the problems, maintain some form of four-footed pet.

Mark O'Connor.

CHORAL

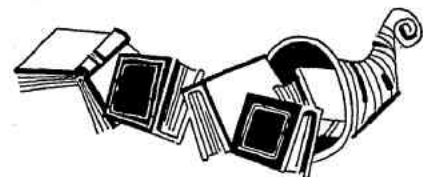
INTERVARSITY CHORAL FESTIVAL 1969

It just isn't possible to write a sober and logical (especially sober) account of I.V. 1969. We've only just returned from the 20th I.V. Choral Festival in Adelaide and minds are still quite without focus - not to mention sundry pink eyeballs! So here goes with general impressions.

QUORN: five days rehearsal camp; one - pro town 210 miles from nowhere - who cares; there was the Criterion (i.e. the pub i.e. THE pub) . . . 220 choristers from all states (and by the end of the week, IN all states!) + stocking caps . . . combined choir rehearsed Handel's "Solomon" and Joubert's "Choir Invisible" . . . interspersed with individual Choral Societies rehearsing for individual items concert and numerous visits to the Cri . . . Presidents' pyjamas, tumbrils, messy indignities . . . "boat-races" honours to S.C.U.N.A. with some brilliant "sculling" . . . final night in Quorn, Criterion open till 6 A.M. (O joy, O rapture!) . . . tearful farewells to Reg and Beryl, departure for Adelaide.

ADELAIDE: six days . . . billeted all over Adelaide (id est the city of!) . . . much time spent rehearsing in Elder Hall and Bonython Hall (lively Gothic pile) at Adelaide Uni, and also at Flinders Uni . . . impressed with Flinders (N.B. milk-shakes in Flinders Union 5cents cheaper than in our own beloved Union!) . . . Individual Items concert on Monday night, Bonython Hall . . . said music-critic in "Advertiser" re S.C.U.N.A. "Chris Burrell, taking the gentle path so far as hand movements were concerned, secured the most subtle choralism of the evening in movements from a Monteverdi Mass and some settings of Morike Lieder by Distler. Here for the only time in the concert (i.e. Der Gartner by Distler) we heard men's voices alone. How lovely we men can be when we get a chance" . . . wonder what he meant by that last bit? . . . Concert followed by bacchanalian orgy til . . . well, better left unsaid! . . . more combined rehearsals + frivolities in Adelaide streets . . . Wednesday night main combined Concert in Centennial Hall . . . choir of 220 + South Australian Symphony Orchestra + soloists performed Handel's "Solomon" (parts 1 and 3) and "The Choir Invisible" by Joubert (1st Australian performance) . . . marvellous do . . . critics raved . . . After the Concert, all-night orgy, followed by bus-trip to Barossa Valley (spasm!) . . . visited vineyards, sampled numerous reds, sundry whites, miscellaneous ports, sheries muscats etc. . . don't remember much about the bus-trip! . . . Friday: tearful farewells on Adelaide Station . . . Adelaide returned to normal . . . Gilbert in nocturnal affair with Kelpie . . . Quorn, by the way will never recover . . . Saturday night return to Canberra . . . Ugh!

POETRY



Norman Talbot, Les Murray, Geoffrey Lehmann and Craig Powell. These are just some of the leading Australian poets who will be taking part in a WRITE-IN organised by POETRY Australia, as part of the North Side Arts Festival 1969, at Macquarie University on 18th-22nd August. Aspiring writers will be able to take part in lectures and workshops in all phases of writing including for radio and TV, which latter course will be under the direction of Robert Peach previously associated with the very successful ABC "Contrabandits" series.

A highlight of the Write-In will be the presentation of the 1969 Farmers Poetry Award by Professor Leonie Kramer Professor of Australian Literature at the University of Sydney, this to take place at the official dinner of the Write-In.

Here is a unique opportunity for writers to have their work read in workshop - assessed and helpful advice offered by the outstanding figures in the literary field in Australia today.

As well as the lectures and workshop, an exciting and stimulating programme has been arranged including the latest Australian films by UBU and the Commonwealth Film Unit, as well as the outstanding "The Pictures that Moved" for which film script, Joan Long won the Australian Writers' Guild Award 1969.

Enquiries and application forms from

The Director,
The Write-In
350 Lyons Road,
Five Dock, NSW 2046.

THE ARTS

JAZZ

Some of you will remember my recent review on the Jacques Loussier Trio. This dynamic group made a one night stand at the Canberra Theatre on Wednesday 11th June. The Trio featured Jacques Loussier (piano), Pierre Michelot (string bass), and Christian Garros (drums).

Jacques Loussier studied at the Paris Conservatoire under Yves Nat in 1949. At twenty five, Loussier took the switch to jazz and arranged 'swing' Bach. Upon recording, he immediately gained world fame.

On string bass was Pierre Michelot. He has worked with great names such as Dizzy Gillespie, Bobby Casper, Clifford Brown and Roy Eldridge. Visiting bands to France invariably choose Michelot to fill in with bass.

Christian Garros is in a class of his own. I feel he cannot be compared with any other percussionists because his style is so freshly unique. During the Canberra performance the audience became very partial to his spasms of well executed free form. In the past he has worked with Django Reinhardt's Quintette at the Hot Club in France, Ella Fitzgerald and even Louis Armstrong. He has maintained a top billing in the 'Jazz Hot' polls for the last ten years.

The Trio have been on an extensive tour of South East Asia. However the group will not return to Canberra for about two years. After completing this tour they intend to return to France, by July '69 to record a Bach Concerto on their local Decca Lable. Pierrs informs me that this will be released on London Globe (distributed by EMI) but will not appear for Australian collectors for another two years.

Since their fifth recording in the Play Bach series, a double album live-performance at the Champs Elysees has been recorded and released through London Globe, but as yet has not made an appearance in Australia.

During the Canberra Performance there were many realignments made to their older material. When I asked Jacques whether these were programmed changes

he said 'No, because we are so familiar with each other and because we enjoy our music so much spontaneity is inevitable.'

I am unable to say enough for this tremendous group. In ten years they have displayed to the world their prowess as Jazz musicians and their work deserves an unconditional 'five star' rating.

CLASSICAL

Let us now praise String Quartets.

Music by small groups must be listened to on a higher level than s symphonic composition, as it requires conciousness not only of the combined sound but the contribution of each instrument. There cannot just be



The second Festival of University Arts in Melbourne began with a concert by a string quartet in the heart of Melbourne. The Festival went on to be a great success being attended by some 4000 interstate students plus the locals. It is rumoured that the ANU will be the venue for the third festival in 1970. A sobering thought.

part of a chord, but must interweave their individuality with the other members of the group.

The closing years of Beethoven's life produced the Ninth Symphony and the String Quartets, and the emotions expressed in the stillness of the latter is at least as consuming as those of the massive symphonies. The great orchestral thrusts must be bridled, and so may go much further than a symphonic boom. The Czech recording company Supraphon has released two of Beethoven's last quartets (B flat major Op.130, SUA ST 50604, and C sharp minor, Op.131, SUA ST 50044) by two Prague groups, the Smetana Quartet and the Vlach Quartet, who play with a delicacy equal to that of the Hungarian String Quartet which visited Canberra in May. The tone of the Smetana group has an interesting hint of roughness. Both records may be obtained from the Music Lover, Warringah Mall.

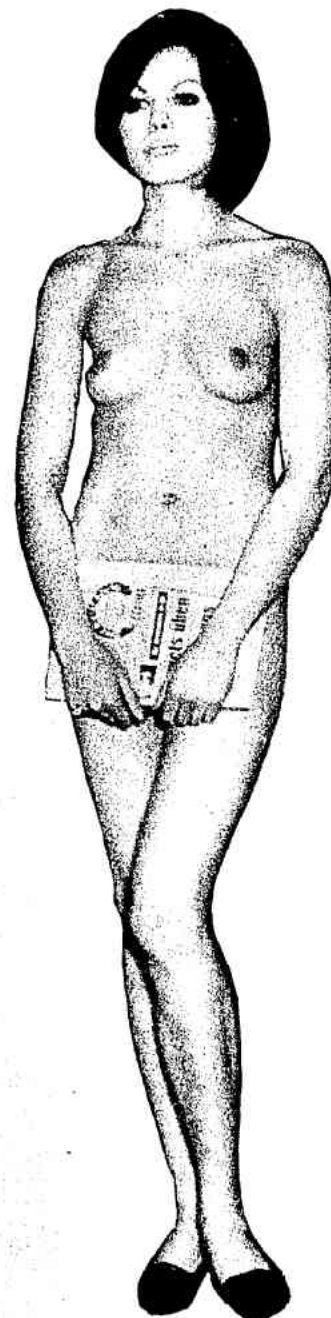
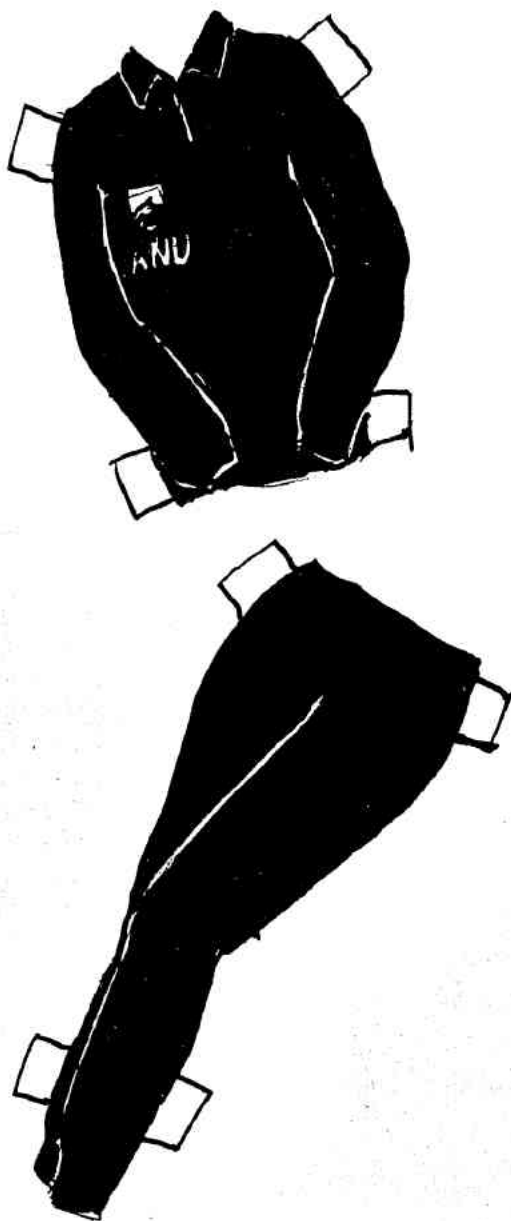
POETRY

Enjoy poetry? Then if you missed last term's Poetry Society presentation of verse from the Mersey poets, you missed a fun and pleasurable opportunity to enjoy and experience poetry. Wednesday night, 7th May, seventy people in the upstairs Union dining room sipped coffee, mucnhd cheese and crackers, herad intermittent music and a ivelly and intimate reading of the modern, vivid and exciting Mersey poetry. The selection was from from the Penguin edition entitled 'the Mersey Sound!'.

Half the pleasure of poetry is in a well prepared, mood-creating public reading. Perhaps a measure of the Poetry Society's success could be that many people stayed on to sing and talk (and eat) when the readings were finish-

The Society is preparing for a areding of War poetry, same time, same place, Wednesday 25th June. Interested in this, poetry, or the Society? Contact the Secretary of the Poetry Society, David Laidlaw, John XXIII College.

**COVER UP
THE MODEL
IN AN A.N.U.
TRACKSUIT**



FROM THE UNION TRACKSHOP

NEW UNION CHANGES

The Union Board decided at a special meeting last Monday night to recommend major changes to the notional plans for the new Union.

The plans are at present on display in the Union upstairs lounge and will remain there for some weeks.

The Board spent more than 2 hours discussing the plans and about twenty suggested changes made by members and Clubs and Societies.

The main alteration it is going to suggest to the Union architect is that the building should no longer span Sullivans Creek and link with both the proposed Sports Centre and the Haydon Allen building.

Instead, the Board thinks the building should be built on a squarer basis, so as to eliminate long thin rooms which it considers are undesirable.

The Board accepted the basic proposals for the kitchen and refectory as shown in the diagrams which allow for expansion, and allow also for ready conversion of the refectory for meetings or balls or private dining facilities.

It will recommend that the two upper storeys be built to the same shape.

The Board was concerned that insufficient space might be provided for future expansion if student numbers rise up to the 12,000 mark.

It therefore intends to have the foundations of the building made so that an additional 2, 3 or 4 storeys can be added to the proposed 3 storey Union, if necessary.

It also wants the University to define the area around the building which can be considered available for the Union.

The Board wants the architect to incorporate a proper public entrance, accessible to cars for the convenience of members and their guests.

It wants banking, post office, and other similar facilities to be provided in a concession area adjacent to the Union building.

At the meeting next week the Board will discuss the desirability of this concession area being under the control of the Union, as it is in other Universities, rather than the Administration as has been proposed at the A.N.U.

On specific suggestions made to it, the Board decided that the WORONI office should be maintained at least its present size and should preferably be enlarged. It also considered that a dark-room was desirable in the WORONI office.

It allocated about 1,000 square feet for Clubs and Societies which would be cut up into small working spaces for different Clubs rather than left as one large room.

Provision will be made in the building for the Sports Union office for the time being, if no space is available to begin with in the Sports Complex.

D.H. Solomon
Chairman of the Board.

Campus Interview



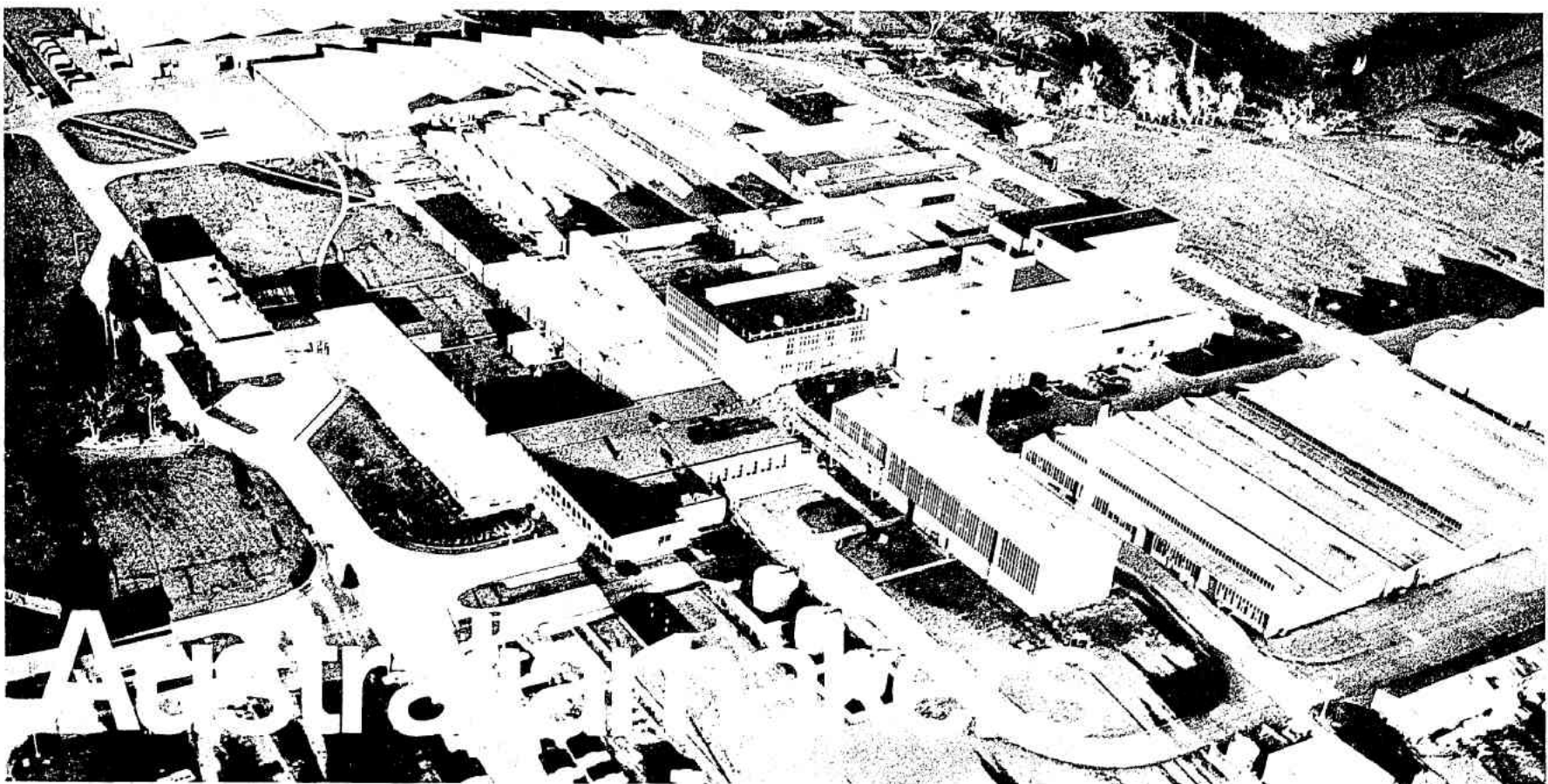
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C.R.A. representatives will be available for discussions with final year students and those doing post-graduate work in—

Geology, geophysics, economics (major in accounting only) on June 24, 25.

Appointments should be made through the University Appointments Office.

CR324



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REPRESENTATIVES OF THIS COMPANY WILL BE CONDUCTING INTERVIEWS AT THE CAREERS & APPOINTMENTS OFFICE ON JULY 8

SPORT

SOCCER

The ANU Soccer Club, infamous for its ability to injure players, struck again this year in Brisbane where a combination of excessive weight and the previous night reduced the team to a meagre 10 players by the second match. Having fought a hard rear-guard action against Macquarie, equalising with 3 minutes to go, the team then rose to the occasion by steam-rolling eventual finalists, Melbourne, into the lush Brisbane turf. The score was only 1 - 0, but this does not affect the superiority of the ANU team, for whom the two Alistairs, Watson and Crombie, were outstanding. Mention too should be made of the efforts of Gordon Briscoe and Dave Scott, but this was essentially a team effort.

Wednesday, however, saw a weary team again play stirring soccer, only to go down to Sydney and Adelaide. That was the end for most of the team, though Salara ("Butcher") Nawayap played as guest for an Adelaide team which included five women, and Bill Garnett was picked more out of sympathy, he maintains, than for ability to play in the Combined Universities' team.

But if the team shone on the field, they glittered at night, taking over the microphone when the band was late and attempting to provide comic relief even when they did arrive. Foremost among the team was Gavin Easom whose exotic (is that the word?) dancing earned him more success on the floor than on the field. Alistair "Scubey Dubey" Watson earned applause for his delightful rendition of "Strangers in the Night" while Alistair Crombie will be remembered for his composition "We are the Blues", and by his friendship with an arrogant Queensland policeman (et al).

The whole team was at its best on the final night when they were deservedly presented with the Chen Cup for sportsmanship and appearance - a look at the team photo would show they certainly did not win it for the latter! To show their appreciation the audience was treated - whether they like it or not - to a rendition of that old favourite "I could have - all night..." Looking at them by the end of the week it was obvious that many of them certainly had, too.

BATS AND BUGGERS

Sometime in 1968 the Table Tennis Club was abandoned by its Committee members, the buggers, and defuncted forthwith. The Abandoning Committee members, the buggers, did leave thirty five dollars rotting in the bank at current rates of interest, which, by those of you who like panem et circenses and cakes in ale, may be appropriated to these purposes by vote at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING at 7.30 p.m. in the Committee Room in the Union on Thursday, 19th June.

For, on the other hand, those of you who would like to play table tennis instead of or as well, opportunity no doubt will arise at the same occasion, solicit the A.G.M. hereinbefore mentioned, for suggestions and determinations as to how the Club should function as a table tennis playing entity during the year.

Other things which may or may not be done at this Annual General Meeting, mentioned hereinbefore twice already, are, in order of priority, but not necessarily or even desirably in order of appearance:-

1. Election of office bearers to replace the past committee, collectively a bugger.
2. Fixing upon of an annual subscription
3. Establishment of a Committee to

arrange games, handicap or otherwise, of table tennis or otherwise, on something approaching a regular basis.

4. The establishment of a cakes in ale committee to organise social events, fashion parades and other orgies.

BASKET BALL

WHAT A BASKET!

or

Heads you win, tails we lose.

'Twas a stalwart little crew of brawny lady basketballers who ventured south to Melbourne to defend fiercely their coveted title of 'Intersivity Wooden-Spooners'

Their tenacity was unrivalled, their courage leonine, undaunted by atrocious injuries, they battled on. Some games were easy. They forced Adelaide to put up a score of over seventy goals before they themselves had reached the teens. However, others were nerve-rackingly close. The match against Newcastle was virtually a blow for blow, goal for goal until half-time, when an ingenious tactical manoeuvre by ANU forced the opposition to forge ahead to take a lead of eighteen goals.

Finally, after five days of tough and bitter basketball, ANU emerged victorious

Amidst wailing and gnashing of teeth from the other competitors they proudly accepted their hard-earned trophy. The wooden spoon was theirs once more!

G.M. Heweston Manager.

ATHLETICS

Monash did not just win the IV athletics held in Hobart in May; they p--d it in! Melbourne, who have been helped in the past by a sprinkling of olympians like Doubell and Eddy, were humbled for the first time in four years by 140 points to 78. ANU, as usual, failed to score, but our team of six was not disgraced.

Chris Wilson and Trevor Lawrence were each beaten by only a yard or so in their heats of the 800m and the 100m respectively, and with a little more luck could have collected a placing.

It rained continuously for the second day of the carnival, and in the waterlogged 5000m event, our men lacked the breast-stroking experience of their rivals and were soundly beaten.

For the first time since 1966, we had a female competitor, Edie Young, but she was eliminated in the heats of the 100m.

The winning standards were probably not as good as those of last year, but it remained equally hard to gain a place, since except right at the top, the standard is at least that of a State athletic championship. Tasmania had accepted the IV only at short notice, but they still found many nice women for the various social turns, and an enjoyable time was had by all.

Meanwhile, hope springs eternal in the



ANU's terrible eight, captured in a rare moment of inaction during Intersivity Rowing at Lake Wendouree.

the ANU Athletics Club, and if we can find a few more good runners between now and August, we could still win the IV cross-country. For those who think they've got what it takes, and for others who just want to get fit, there is a regular cross-country competition each Saturday at 3 p.m. at the northern end of the Stromlo forest (the start of the pine trees as one goes from ANU to the Scrivener Dam). Beginners are most welcome.

This term there will be club training runs of about five miles starting about 1 p.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays from Garran Hall (contact Tony Weir), or for the really keen types, starting at about 7 a.m. from Bruce Hall (contact Peter McCullagh). Other times can be arranged if these are unsuitable.

Tony Weir - Athletics Club Captain

ROWING

"SHEER ARSE AT WENDOUREE"

In a stirring culmination to a season marked more by raw blood and guts courage than technical success, both ANU crews at intersivity confounded their detractors by recording moderate victories in their races.

The season began in earnest for both the Lightweight Four and the Eight about the middle of March, and both crews rowed virtually unchanged right through the season until I.V. in Ballarat on Lake Wendouree on May 30 and 31. Both crews remained in Canberra during the first week of the holidays, rowing at least twice daily (often in the bitterly cold pre-breakfast fogs) and then drove to Ballarat on Sunday May 25. Training proceeded apace.

After spending two nights in what was, without question, the sleaziest hovel in all Ballarat, the crews moved out to a more salubrious residence in the country, luxuriating under the name of the Begonia City Motel, where such comforts as T.V. in every room kept the simpler minded amused. Several films featuring brutality and violence were enjoyed during the week, M.J. Kent being the chief proponent of this style of entertainment.

Kent and More the non-pareil social leaders of the crew, kept both hotel/motel managers and fellow I.V. team members alert by playing much loud music most of the time. Hendrix, Cream and Big Brother were favourites. These stalwarts also initiated the wearing of Jimi Hendrix T-shirts, a sartorial style eventually adopted for the whole crew during the training week at Ballarat.

Mention must here be made, and tribute paid to the brute courage of Alan Brooks, who, in a marvellously unselfish gesture, came into the crew late in the season and mercilessly tortured his body up to full racing trim.

The crew variously known as the "Sons of Australia All Star Cringing Crew", and "The Appalachian County Amateurs", were fortunate in having Dr Furnass assess their fitness three weeks before the race. The crew's average fitness was that of a chain-smoking twelve year old multiple amputee with an electric heart. This boosted their confidence.

Also, the writer is pleased and proud to note that the ANU contingent acquitted

itself with rare style and elan at both the dinner and more particularly, the barbecue. Traditions built up were not allowed to die.

Final mention must be made of the unbelievable fortitude and sheer killer spirit of crews and coaches. The day of the heats was one of the most appalling weather: 35 degrees, pelting rain, and a 30 knot headwind. It took crews up to 30 minutes to line up for races, and times were nearly double F.a.q times. The Lightweight Four, rowing in a boat described by many as a farcical waste of money, and which was to all observers totally unsuitable, was extremely fortunate to avoid sinking at one point. On watching the races one could not help wondering how much it affected them.

Finally, thanks to both coaches for their help and devotion.

BADMINTON

BADMINTON I. V. RESULT 1969

MENS SECTION	WOMENS SECTION
1. Monash	1. N.S.W.
2. N.S.W.	2. Sydney
3. Sydney	3. Queensland
4. Queensland	4. A.N.U.
5. Adelaide	5. Monash
6. Melbourne	6. Newcastle
7. Newcastle	7. Melbourne
8. A.N.U.	

Sydney University was host for this year. Monash University will hold the next competition.

This is the first year we have sent a full team for Intersivity. The result of the Women's team certainly is very encouraging. Practice Times for 2nd Term

At the YMCA gym, Wednesday, 8 - 11pm and Sunday, 1 - 3 p.m.

AUSSIE

RULES

On Monday we met Sydney in our first game and ran out comfortable winners in a game which never really reached any great heights. The final score was:

ANU 19-6-120 defeated Sydney 8-8-56

Goals: Harvey 4, Miller 3, Buxton 3, Potter 3, Walker 2, Howell 2, Price 1, Cornell 1.

Tuesday saw us turn out against Queensland and although not having everything our own way ran out winners by 14-6-100 to 8-9-57.

Goals: Miller 4, Walker 3, Price 2, Read 2, Buxton 2, Potter 1.

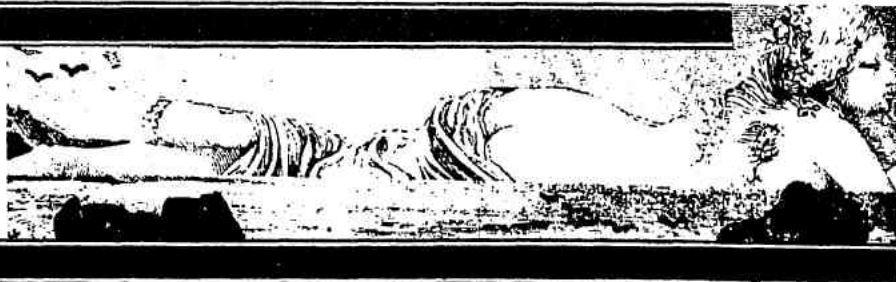
The next game was not until the Thursday when we came up against W.A. to decide which team would fight out the final of 'B' division and promotion to 'A' division. Unfortunately we were hit by injuries to key players, two of which were hobbling around on crutches by this stage and Chooka Howell finding it impossible to settle down to sleep with the never-ending stream of visitors pulling things off him.

However, we went out to tackle W.A. fiercely determined to put a stop to their antics. In a game marred by green jumpers and white boots the ANU chaps fought gallantly for victory, but the hard grind of the previous few days took its toll. W.A. got on top in the final two quarters and ran out narrow winners, 17-16-118 to 7-5-47.

And so to 1970 and Monash!

378 247
WON

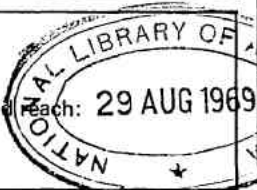
FOR PAGE



Lila Narian, 3rd. year Classics is from Fiji.

APPLICATIONS
are called for the position of
MISS UNIVERSITY DIRECTOR 1969

Applications should be sent to
WUS Secretary
c/o SRC Office



2nd. ANNUAL CONTEST

for the

R.G. MENZIES TROPHY

You might consider yourself an orator— but you can have no position as one until you prove yourself against your equals.

ENTRY FORMS at the SRC Office or contact John Maher 44331, Mary Smith 51108, Earl Dudley Bruce Hall (E3)

PRACTISE or LEARN the art on Fridays 1.10pm in the Meetings Room, UNION, with the ANU Public Speaking Society.

The STANDARD is that shown by Menzies. The FIRST HOLDER of the Trophy is renowned for his Bush Week Harangue in Garema Place and for University debating in Sydney.

The PANEL OF ADJUDICATORS are experts within the ANU and outside.

and CASH PRIZES for 1st. 2nd. and 3rd. AUGUST 5th.

Our Pathological Union-Hater is on holiday this week.



LECTERN UPENDED

As I sat in my plush office waiting to be interviewed by the Student Boddy, it felt good to be alive. Good to be the youngest Professor in the faculty; to have, at the age of 54, at last attained the status of the large sized plastic plate.

I could visualize it now: Professor A.D.J. Elphinwinkle, Department of Literary Afghanistanian, it said: and it seemed to throw out a challenge. "Come", it seemed to say, "and try your hand against the literary Afghans! It's a man's world in the books of Kabul! None of your Kushy Indian Literature here! Do you dare try?" None had, so far.

But it would not be long, I told myself. I had not had an easy life. Born at the age of two, I had often felt, as I worked on the Manchester Sewage Farms, that I had not yet achieved my true vocation.

So I emigrated. And with my qualifications, it was not hard to get a good academic job. This, I felt, was more like it: you can't be fired from a University (I had lost my job at the Pottery Works that way), and it seemed that I had found my niche.



But still my ambition spurred me on. "What you need", I told the faculty meeting, "is a chair for Literary Afghanistanian!" Roused by my enthusiasm, they agreed to advertise. There were not many applicants and so while no-one was looking I sat in it.

It was a poignant story, I thought, and yet noble. How much to tell the interviewer, that was the question - should I tell him the tale of hardship as I strove to learn a smattering of the subject, in case I ever got a student? Should I tell him of that inspired moment when I first managed to buy all the prescribed texts, at a bulk discount, before the list came out? Or the work involved in translating the "Lynta Bedgal", or "A Textbook of Fornication" over which I spent many a sleepless night?

One did not wish to be misrepresented as had happened to others, I had heard, of my profession.....

There came a knock and Student Boddy entered.

Her parents had named her well.

I leapt to my feet, onto my desk and dived across to my sofa. It was time, I felt, for the Khyber Pass.

I had chosen my subject wisely.....

by Richard Tweedie

S.R.C. SOCIAL ACTION

Aims— To Discuss

- Poverty in Australia
- Migrants in Australia and their problems
- Old Age Pensions in Australia and their problems
- Social Services
- Education

- To WORK with these groups to help alleviate hardships
- to try to help them to organise their own community groups
- TO STIMULATE COMMUNITY DISCUSSION on these problems
- To put pressure on the Govt. to REFORM the existing conditions

FIRST MEETING— open to all students, Academic Staff and interested people
FRIDAY 20th. JUNE 7:30 pm UPSTAIRS UNION
SPEAKER : C. BENJAMIN, Melbourne Social Worker.

or contact Anthea Green
Hon. Secretary
S.R.C. Office.